The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 27

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufacturers Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store 6 East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

We're depending on goods and prices to prove that

This Store Is of Interest to You and Your Pocketbook

—of interest because it expects to and does make every sale by selling choice goods for less prices. It's a store that always does as it says—has a record to show it—and if it does save you money can you afford to miss the advantage?

Prove us—using as evidence whatever you're interested in in Dry Goods. We'll have it—and we want the kind—this store's choice kind—for the price—this small profit store's price to show that it will pay you to buy here.

Is there any fairer test?

Get samples 50 inch Figured Black Mohairs, 35c yd —made to sell for not less than half a dollar a yard—choice lustrous quality—neat dressy designs.

Thoroughly organized mail order department here to do your mail order bidding.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Domestics...

We want to give you this week some items relating to goods admirable for the house wrapper or the dressing sacque and the petticoat and a variety of other uses.

If you want samples you can ask our Mail Order Department for them, and we will see that you get them promptly. However, if you are in a hurry for these goods you can safely trust our judgment and send in your order The goods will come back to you by return mail. Following are the items:

Beautiful colorings in new Fall Flannellettes—a quality of goods that you will appreciate, marked at

7c and 9c a yard.

Very late styles and colorings in Bonnie Doon and Molleton Flannels—make up very handsomely—

9c a yard.

Fleece-lined Flannellettes for women's and children's wear.

8c, 9c and 10c a yard.

Our Exposition will soon open, and when you come to town you have a standing invitation to make our store your rendezvous. We have a restaurant, a mezzanine floor with writing tables and reading matter, and a ladies' parlor in which ladies can meet their friends and while away a pleasant hour or so.

PITTSBURG, PA.

HELD A CONFERENCE.

Day, White and the President Together In Cleveland.

THE JUSTICE HAD NOT DECIDED.

Announced at Close of Meeting, That No Conclusion Was Reached, but Hope Was Expressed That White Would Accept a Peace Commissionership.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—A conference of great importance was held at Col. Herrick's home last night. President McKinley, Secretary Day and Justice White were the conferrees and they were closeted together after dinner until a late hour. It was admitted that the conversation had to do with the appointment on the peace commission offered by the president to Justice White, but at a late hour it was announced that no definite conclusion had been reached, although hope was expressed that Justice White would see his way clear to accept the appointment.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley spent yesterday quietly at the home of Colonel Myron T. Herrick, Euclid Heights. Both are in the best of health and spirits. About 7:30 they appeared on the veranda and had a magnificent view of the city and lake.

A detail of police is guarding the grounds night and day during their stay. They will remain in Cleveland until tomorrow. That day they will go to Canton and from there to New York, where they will arrive Friday night. Saturday the president will inspect Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point.

During their morning drive yesterday the president and Colonel Herrick went to the Shaker lakes and over the boulevard, through Wade and Gordon parks. Upon returning to Colonel Herrick's home, on Euclid heights, the president took a nap, and, after lunch, received Postmaster George Gordon of Chicago. Mr. Gordon presented the invitation of Chicago to attend the big peace jubilee in that city. President McKinley thanked Chicago and Postmaster Gordon, but deferred any definite answer, in view of possible demands that may be made upon him as chief executive. Later, the president and Colonel Herrick took another drive, this time out into the country. During the afternoon Miss Helen McKinley, the president's sister, and Miss McKinley, his niece, of Canton, called at the Herrick house.

Justice White and Secretary of State Day arrived at the house about 6 o'clock last evening, undoubtedly to consult with the president over the former's decision as to acting as one of the peace commissioners.

At dinner were President and Mrs. McKinley, Colonel and Mrs. Herrick, Justice White, Secretary Day, Assistant President's Secretary Cortelyou, Mrs. M. A. Hanna and Miss Hanna.

Mrs. McKinley was indisposed by a slight cold and remained within doors during yesterday.

The workmen engaged on a fine new residence being built across the boulevard from Col. Herrick's home did a graceful and patriotic thing yesterday. In front of the house, between the sidewalk and the roadway, is an ugly, rough board shed for the storage of tools, etc. The workmen clubbed together, purchased an immense American flag and with it covered the roof and side toward the temporary home of the president.

EIGHTH OHIO BOYS.

Seventeen Arrived Home and Were Given a Great Welcome—Denial by Colonel Hard.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 31.—Yesterday forenoon when 17 sick and weary members of Company K, Eighth Ohio, arrived on the 10 o'clock train. Their reception was in the nature of an ovation from the great crowd.

Private Patterson is the worst and is helpless from a severe attack of typhoid fever. His conditron is critical. Private Osburn was very weak, having safely passed through one of the worst forms of yellow fever at Santiago.

Privates Hoppes and Grubb are sick with malarial fever. The balance are convalescening and are: Commissary Sergeant Charles Cooper, Sergeant Dobson, Corporals Whit, Ballard, Curtis and Bowman, and Privates Shaffer, Dew, Grimes, Walser, Hutson, David, Dobson, Campbell, Oglive and Hospital Corpsman Vinton Buell.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 31.—Colonel C. V. Hard of the Eighth regiment, O. V. I., yesterday afternoon wired a statement to this city from Montauk Point, N. Y., denying charges of starvation and neglect of Eighth Ohio boys.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

United States Consul at Canton, China, Protested Over the Failure to Protect Them From Rebels.

HONGKONG, Aug. 31.—The Kwang-Si rebellion, which has been quiescent for some time, shows signs of serious recrudescence. The rebels are in great force 50 miles northwest of Canton and are preparing to attack the city. Tan, the viceroy of Lang Kwang, protested against the surrender of Kwang-Chow to the French and then resigned.

The viceroy of Canton, having failed to dispatch troops to suppress the rebellion in Hainan and protect the American missionaries, the United States consul at Canton has made strong representations to the acting viceroy reiterating his demand for the prompt suppression of the general disturbances.

A Filibuster Case Closed.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—The case of the Cuban filibuster steamer Bermuda has been closed with the sale of the vessel intact as she is lying at Port Antonio, for $12,500, to a shipping firm of this city in behalf of her Boston owners.

TEN MORE MEN DIED.

Wheeler Ordered Investigation at Camp Wikoff — Two of the Dead Eighth Ohio Boys.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Ten soldiers died at Camp Wikoff yesterday. They were:

Charles E. Chapin, sergeant, Company L, Second Massachusetts, died in an isolated tent, diagnosis refused.

Fred Isueller, Company H, Eighth infantry, typhoid fever.

—— Murphy, Troop F, Second cavalry, acute uraemia.

Unkown soldier, acute uraemia.

William H. Newcomb, Company H, Twenty-first infantry, typhoid fever; getting along well, but Monday night left his cot, walked into one of the kitchens, found a watermelon, ate ravenously of it and in a short time was dead.

John G. Trouthard, Company K, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malaria.

Earl Immler, Company D, Eighth Ohio, typhoid fever.

Victor E. John, Company E, Third infantry, dysentery.

W. A. Marshall, Company G, First Illinois.

Private Waldron, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever, died on a transport.

The transports Berlin, San Marcos and Specialist arrived at Camp Wikoff yesterday, carrying soldiers from Cuba, and landed them. There were 256 sick.

The tug C. P. Raymond left this city East river yesterday loaded with delicacies and medicine for the men of the First Illinois infantry, at Montauk Point. The tug was chartered by seven gentlemen from different parts of the state of Illinois.

Camp Wikoff is to be investigated. General Wheeler has ordered General Albert Ames, chief of staff on General Kent's staff, to conduct an investigation. He has almost autocratic powers.

MANY ILL IN PORTO RICO.

National Relief Commission Representatives Bring Back Reports. Rendered Great Aid.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The yacht May, home from Ponce, whither she had taken the national relief commissioners, arrived here yesterday at noon. The relief commissioners report that of the 16,000 American soldiers in Porto Rico 1,000 were sick when the May left on Aug. 22. More than half these cases require prompt and careful treatment. Typhoid was not on the increase, but diarrhoea, dysentery and dengue were. The report says the medical authorities in Porto Rico agree that the sick list is increasing.

The members of the commission who went to Porto Rico are ex-Minister to Italy William Potter, William Van Rensselaer, L. C. Van Uxen and Dr. C. G. Graff.

Attached to a report made by the representative of the national relief commission is a letter from General Miles thanking the commissioners on behalf of the army for the supplies and for a big consignment of American flags; also a letter from Colonel Greenleaf, expressing thanks for the gift of an ice-making machine, in which he says: "I cannot adequately express the satisfaction with which the results of this donation will be received by the sick. Ice in this country is an expensive luxury, costing $30 per ton in Porto Rican money, which necessitates the exercise of rigid economy on the part of our medical officers in its use. To have the output of such a machine at our disposal is a blessing, the benefits of which can only be appreciated by those who have served in these hospitals."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Sternberg says that it is true there is sickness in Porto Rico, but it is not alarming.

It is probably climatic conditions which is causing sickness among the troops in Porto Rico.

Philip Will Succeed Schley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The navy department yesterday morning announced that Commodore J. W. Philip, commanding the battleship Texas, has been detached from that fleet and is ordered to take charge of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. He succeeds Admiral Schley.

Sick In Third Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 31.—Colonel Temple and others home from Fernandina, Fla., stated that but 47 of Company B, Third Ohios' 108 men are able to respond to rollcall, the remainder being fever victims.

SICK IN HOSPITALS.

Over Fifty Placed In Philadelphia Institutions From the Pennsylvania Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—The state hospital train from the Chickamauga camp arrived here about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, having on board a number of sick soldiers whose homes are located in this city and vicinity. A number of ambulances and police patrol wagons were in waiting and the sick men were hurried to hospitals as fast as they could be taken from the cars.

Governor Hastings personally superintended the removal of the sick soldiers from the train to the ambulances. The sick numbered over 50 and were principally Philadelphia soldiers.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 31.—The state hospital train carrying the sick members of the Ninth regiment arrived here yesterday morning. Ambulances and stretchers were in waiting and the invalids were tenderly cared for until they arrived at the hospital. There are 28 cases, but only 8 are thought to be serious.

Pennsylvania Soldier Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Daniel Tubbs, a private in Company B, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, died yesterday morning in the Medi-Chirurgical hospital. Tubbs was brought from Dunn Loring, Va., on Thursday night suffering from typhoid fever. His home was in Tayler, Pa.

DEFENDERS OF CAMPS.

Grosvenor Could See Little Wrong at Dunn, Loring.

ALLEN IS OF LIKE OPINION.

Men Suffered Good Deal at Camp Thomas, but No Worse Than In Civil War. Newspaper Sensationalism, Said Governor Black of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio called at the war department yesterday in company with ex-Representative Thompson to report to Secretary Alger the results of their visit of inspection of the camp at Dunn Loring, and particularly the state of affairs in the Seventh Ohio volunteer regiment.

General Grosvenor was emphatic in his approval of what he saw. He said: "I never saw a body of soldiers better fed, better clothed and better sheltered than is the Seventh Ohio regiment at present. So much for the general condition. Now as to particulars: There were 1,300 men in the regiment. Except from suicide there have been but two deaths among them since the organization four and a half months ago. Including the men who were furloughed to go home and recuperate and those in the hospitals, there were only 41 men not able to report for duty yesterday morning. A finer, abler set of men I never saw in my life."

Continuing, General Grosvenor said that the dissatisfaction among the soldiers was all traceable to the fact that they had not been able to get to the front. On the whole he (Grosvenor) was satisfied the men were very much better off than were the soldiers in the Civil war.

This last view was confirmed by Senator Allen of Nebraska, who called at the war department to get some news of the whereabouts of the Second Nebraska regiment, which he was told was enroute from Chickamauga to Omaha.

He said the main complaint among the men was their enforced detention at the camps instead of being sent to the front. So far as their physical condition was concerned, while the men had suffered a good deal at Camp Thomas, so far as he could judge from his own experience in the Civil war, they were certainly no worse off than the soldiers then engaged.

CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 31.—Governor Black was seen last night by an Associated Press representative and was asked as to the conditions as he found them in the camps of the New York regiments, as well as those at division hospitals.

Governor Black said there appeared to be "a perfect hydrophobia" among newspapers over the condition of the soldiers, that the press bristled with such phrases as "hollow eyed" and "starving," in articles descriptive of the troops. He gave it as his opinion that the matter was exaggerated, "manufactured in newspaper offices," and the outcome and result of "journalistic knavery."

When assured that his views would be printed verbatim, and not withheld because they failed to concur with the present "newspaper craze," his excellency gave the following interview in part:

"My impression," said Governor Black, "of the camp of the New York troops at Chickamauga park is not half as bad as I expected it would be. The unfortunate condition of the camp and hospitals has, beyond a doubt, been very greatly exaggerated by the papers.

"The division hospital in which the sick soldiers of the Ninth New York infantry are quartered is certainly in a very bad condition. The present state of this hospital ought never to have been permitted to exist and should be corrected also.

"I think that the troops at Chickamauga Park should have been moved long before any sickness broke out in the ranks.

"This Sternberg hospital is in excellent condition. I do not see that it could be made any better. It is admirable both in plan and management."

The case of Private Nunn of the ambulance company, who was transferred from the Ninth New York, was reported to the governor by Captain O'Connor of Company A, Ninth New York, and was reported by the governor to Washington for investigation. Captain O'Connor's statement was that he had found the body of Nunn lying naked in a division hospital two days after death, infested by maggots, that an autopsy had been held and that no preparation had been made for the care or interment of the body up to the time found. The affair will likely result in the trial of Captain O'Connor by courtmartial.

900 MAY HAVE DIED.

Report That Three Spanish Vessels Were Lost Near the Philippines, Early In the War.

TACOMA, Aug. 31.—Early in the war Admiral Dewey captured the Spanish gunboat Leyte, as it was returning to Manila from one of the Philippine islands. The Hongkong Daily Press says the Leyte had been towing three vessels loaded with 900 Spaniards who were fleeing for fear of falling into the insurgents' hands.

A severe storm came up and compelled the Leyte to leave her tows and make for Manila to secure assistance. Later American warships were sent to look for the three vessels, but they were nowhere to be found. It is believed that they foundered with all on board.

Colonel Van Horn Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The war department was notified yesterday morning that Colonel Charles G. Van Horn, Eighth infantry, died Monday night at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. He ranked No. 3 in the line list of colonels. He was born in Ohio.

Dying Off at Montauk.

Two More of the Eighth Ohio Die in the Hospital.

RESULT OF ILL TREATMENT.

Colonel Hard Declares that the Men of his Regiment were Well Provided with Food while on the Mohawk—Believed the Peace Commission is Now Complete.

Caused by Neglect While on the Mohawk.

[From the Pittsburg Dispatch.]

CAMP WYKOFF, Montauk Point, Aug. 30.—Two of the brave boys of the Eighth Ohio regiment died today as a direct result of their treatment on the Mohawk, while on their way home from Santiago. The unfortunates were John G. Truethardt, of Company K, of Alliance, whose low condition I noted last night, and Earl Emmler, of Company D, of Wooster. The deaths of these two were peculiarly sad. Emmler died in the detention hospital, alone and unattended by even a strange soldier or nurse, while Treuthardt answered the last call for "taps" in the general hospital, wnere he had been removed early in the afternoon. The mother of Treuthardt had been notified of his low condition yesterday, but the absoluie truth was withheld from her. She was told that he had a fighting chance. At least that is the way my information was given, but no real sick man has a fighting chance here. The chances for his recovery are about three in ten, and so poor Treuthardt died unattended, save by his fellow-townsman and friend, E. H. Brosius. The death of private Emmler is particularly sad in that he died alone. His condition was not thought to be nearly so serious as it proved. Emmler was one of the passengers on the deatn ship Mohawk. He was one of the first to be brought ashore. Having had but little medical attention and no food fit for an ordinarily well man, this victim was delirious and suffering from an extremely high temperature when he reached the detention camp. His deplorable condition was augmented by his being hauled over the rough roads and then not receiving proper attention for some hours after he reached the quarantine camp. But poor Emmler did not know what he was going through. He was too ill for that. The hospital physicians announced today that all of the sick men, especially those of the Eighth Ohio, are doing well. The same announcement is made daily, but still the sick soldiers continue to die rapidly, and I would advise their friends and relatives to remove them as soon as possible, where they may revive under home nursing.

Colonel Hard Denies the Stories.

WOOSTER, Aug. 30.—Colonel Hard, of the Eighth Ohio, this afternoon wired the following statement to this city:

"The stortes of starvation in the Eighth while on the transport Mohawk are pure falsehoods. This is proved by by the fact that we left on board the ship three days' unused rations. That the regiment has been properly cared for is proven by these facts: First, the percentage of sickness and death was less than that of any other regiment in Cuba. Second, the health officials state that the Eighth when it landed was in better condition than any other regiment that has come from Cuba.

"That the officers were not unmindful of their men is proven by this: Officers at the wharf at Camp Wikoff, in charge of the transportation of the sick to the hospital, the division quartermaster at the same place, health officer at the port, who passed upon all sick cases, and Colonel Hecker, representing the secretary of war, all say that I was the only colonel who had personally superintended the disposition of his sick, while other commanders sent their sick ashore without anybody to look after their care and comfort. I went ashore with them, taking a detail of fifty men, under the command of Captain Critchfield, of Company H, of Shreve.

"I stood at the gang plank or the ambulance and saw that every man of the two hundred and ninety-four sick was carried or assisted to the ambulance. I think I spoke to every man of them. I was not allowed to go the detention hospital, but Captain Critchfield and his detail went and helped them all to their cots. The sick are all doing well.

"Our friends at home are generous and their thoughtfulness touches the hearts of the boys. There is absolutely nothing that money can buy for their comfort and convenience that the government has not supplied. Do not send any dainties to eat. They are sure to make themselves sick."

The Peace Commission.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Justice White, who has been in conference with the President here, left this morning, which leads to the belief that the peace commission matter has been disposed of. Senator Hanna will not meet the President, as he will not arrive home until Thursday evening.

Cervera Will Start For Spain.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 31.[—By Associated Press]—Diecctions have been received here for Admiral Cervera and his officers and men to prepare to go to Spain immediately. Captain Eulate left today for New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WRECK OF SULTANA.

CONES OF VICTIMS EXPOSED BY THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Sultana Was a Large Mississippi River Packet Which Was Conveying Federal Troops to Their Homes at the Close of War When Her Boilers Burst

The wreck of the steamer Sultana, which occurred on April 27, 1865, and which sent a shudder over the entire length and breadth of this land, has been recalled by the action of the Mississippi River, on whose broad bosom the catastrophe took place, and in whose cold embrace hundreds of soldiers went down to rise no more.

The Sultana was a very large Mississippi River packet which was engaged by the United States government as soon as the Civil war ended, to convey Federal troops from the far South to their homes. The steamer took on a large number of troops at Vicksburg and took on several other similar detachments on the way up. When she arrived here on April 2d, she had 2,300 Federal soldiers aboard.

The boat lay in this port for several hours discharging a cargo of molasses, and started up the river early on the morning of the 27th. She had proceeded about six miles, being opposite Hen and Chicken Island, when, without any warning whatever, her boilers burst, her hog chains parted, and the shattered wreck caught fire. As many as 1,550 soldiers were killed or drowned.

Many bodies were recovered near the scene of the wreck, and these were buried at Mound City. At that time the people in this vicinity cared precious little for Yankee soldiers, though they gave them a decent burial. No tombstones were erected, however, and the graves were not kept green.

When the Sultana's victims were buried at Mound City the impromptu graveyard in which their last sleep was to be slept was far from the river's bank, but the Mississippi seemingly with a fiendish desire to claim the bones of those victims for her waters to ripple over, as they have rippled over for years the bones of other victims of the same catastrope has gradually worn away the ground until now she sweeps by the graveyard with a steady sullen murmur and bones and ghastly skulls look down on the water from where they lie, a few feet away

The Parisian Newsboy.

He is a type that interests me considerably. He is dressed neatly, to begin with. He generally carries an umbrella, and—I am not exaggerating—he puts by his money to get hold of a frock coat and a silk hat. He offers his papers without the slightest air of conviction. The government has forbidden him to declare the latest news—if any—publicly, and accordingly he lets the papers sell themselves on the strength of their names. A London newsboy, with the latest "special" under his arm containing the result of the last race, would cease to be a mass of newspapers, rags and "awful tragedies" if he came across his French brother, and would calmly fold himself up and die from sheer grief. He would turn cold at seeing a man quietly taking out his purse and tendering you the exact change for a five-franc piece, and not have the intelligence to go into a public house close by with a back entrance to it.

Perhaps it is the fact that racing does not excite the editor that accounts for this. The racing results are given on en entirely different basis. Sporting journals issue to subscribers a small sheet resembling a telegram, after each race, and these are stuck up in the cafes and gargotes as they arrive. Accordingly, the newsboy comes on the scene later in the evening more impassively, and as there are no contents bills in France on account of the stamp tax, he is spared the trouble of helping out the sub-editor with delicate lies that the latter would envy, but would not have dared to put in four-inch type. Still, they are not entirely devoid of the enterprise of their London brethren and they use that old trick that is so dear in suburban districts, and which next to "Bradshaw's Guide" and "This man's father was my father's son," has caused more blasphemy than anything I know of.

You are sitting quietly reading, when there is a hoarse cry of "Le Jour—edition specials!" You wonder what the special could be about, for as a rule, Le Jour comes out regularly at two in the afternoon. You pass over your amazement and continue reading, when a veritable army rushes through the street crying at the top of their voices. You try to imagine what has happened. Has Rochefort turned Christian? Has the government decided to sell matches that will light? Has—well, what has happened? You scorn heart troubles and bolt after the boys. When you buy the paper, you know.

His Prophetic Father.

Captain George H. Henderson of Lapeer, served in the civil war with General Shafter at that time a lieutenant of a company of the Seventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

It was one of those very hot nights last week, and the Captain was easily found by the Lapeer Press. He was sitting, fanning himself, in front of Lincoln's store.

"Cap, did you ever know General Shafter?"

"Know him! Of course I did. He was a lieutenant in the Seventh the same time I was, and we were chums together. He was a mighty good officer and a mighty good fellow. He once told me a funny story about his father. Bill worked with his father on the farm in Kalamazoo County, and I guess the old man did not exactly like to have him go to the war. The citizens turned out to see the boys take the train at Galesburg, and Mr. Shafter was among them. 'Good-by,' Bill,' said he, as the train was starting, 'I expect to hear soon that you got shot in the—seat of your trousers.'

"Well, pretty soon Bill got to be Adjutant, and in one of the first fights he was wheeling his horse around and a rifle ball just grazed his saddle and went into his flesh. Oh, he swore like a pirate. You could have heard him a half mile off. Then, after he got cooled down a little, he said to some of those near him: 'What will my father say now?'—Lapeer Press.

THE PIG PEN.

Some Advice on the Care and Treatment of Pigs.

To get the best results from pigs, the care of them should begin long before they are born. It must begin with the sow and instead of feeding her corn while pregnant, as a great many do while corn is so plentiful and cheap, she should be fed with a ration that will build up bone and muscle, for this is the most important building-up period in the growth of a hog.

Some farmers will argue that they cannot afford to buy bran, and will at the same time be feeding corn, while it will pay them well to trade some corn for bran. A sow that is going to have pigs should be fed very little corn the third month along, and none whatever the fourth month. The first two months, considerable corn may be fed to get her in good flesh; for a sow should be in good flesh, not fat. As you diminish the corn ration, increase the bran. Also give her roots if you have them, and plenty of good clover hay. It will surprise you, if you never fed your hogs clover hay, to see how much they will eat.

When you find a good litter of pigs some morning don't go and fix up a swill pail full of warm bran mash and give the sow the first good meal she has had all the winter, but on the contrary, give nothing but water the first day. Don't disturb her any more than necessary. Watch her to see that she does not lie on the pigs in saving all the pigs is where the greatest profit comes in.

The second day after farrowing she should have a little swill with some bran stirred in. Increase gradually on her feed, and let it be a week or ten days before she is put on full feed. After this she may be fed all she can eat. Too much feed at first will make too much milk. The little pigs can't use all of it. It will do them harm by giving them the scours, which will be their first set-back on their short journey through life.

A pig to make the most money for you, should not have the least set-back from the time it comes into he world until it is ready to sell, but should be kept growing every minute of its life. It should not even be allowed to come to a stand-still for a single day. It should always weigh more at night than it did the morning before.

Feeding Ducks and Poultry.

It is often said that there is no profit in rearing ducks for the table, because it is said they eat more than they are worth. Let us consider a few facts.

In the attempt to change grain into meal by breeding poultry it is necessary to keep alive the first pound of flesh gained by a bird while the second pound is being accumulated. We say keep alive, because animal tissue can not exist for a moment in a fixed state, but is constantly undergoing waste and repair, and every day and hour that this first pound is supported it is done at the expense of a certain amount of feed. When the second pound is gained, two pounds must be kept alive, and so on. This mere maintenance of the animal machinery is no inconsiderable amount of the whole cost of feeding an animal, no matter whether it be a calf, lamb, chicken or duck, until it is old enough for the table. Consequently the faster the creature grows the less time and cost necessary to support the first few pounds of flesh required while the animal is reaching the desired weight. In other words, early maturity is essential to the economic raising of table fowls. Now, we have no domestic bird that matures faster than the duck. Their appetites, so far from being an objection, is their great recommendation. They eat for good reasons. From nothing, nothing comes.

Try the experiment of rearing chickens of the fastest growing breed you can get, put them in the same yard with ducks hatched the same day, and feed both species all they will eat, and you will find that the ducks increase in weight the fastest absolutely and the fastest in proportion to their weight when matured. It is not very often that one, in riding through the country meets ducks, compared with the frequency of several other kind of fowl. The reason, probably, is that there is a general feeling that ducks require a good deal of water, and close to the house. Well, this is good, if you have it. Ducks are very clever at capturing all kinds of creeping things in the mud of streams and turning them into cash; but a little water will do nearly as well.

Some breeders are very successful in raising ducks with only a tub of water set in the ground, and some without any water whatever.—G. M. Stratton, in San Francisco Examiner.

How "Process" Butter is Made.

The first step in the making of the average grade of process butter is the securing of the spoiled natural butter, which forms the foundation. This is purchased in various places, much of it coming from farmers who can't sell it for consumption. This raw material is placed in a vat and heated to a temperature of 98 degrees. The pure food department experts claim that somewhere in the process of manufacture this rancid butter must be boiled, but the manufacturers deny this. At any rate, under the temperature of 98 degrees the butter melts. The scum is then removed, and the liquid fat butter drawn off. This fat has separated itself from the caseine and the salt and the other ingredients, and is simply clear butter fat. This is then run up through a pipe to the end of which is attached a spraying apparatus. Under pressure the fat is then sprayed into ice-cold water.

In the meantime skim milk has been allowed to become like bonny-clabber, and when it reaches this staeg it is put in a churn with the sprayed butter fat and thoroughly churned or mixed. In the course of this process the former ingredient abeorbs nearly all the turned skim milk, which gives it weight. When it is taken out it greatly resembles pure butter, and is then salted and worked up. The manufacturers of process butter deny that chemicals are used, but those who are opposed to it assert to the contsary.

Representatives of the pure food department state that since the beginning of the warfare against process butter, the quantity sold has dropped to only about a fourth of what it was before. —Grocery World.

OF IMPORTANCE

The Sheep Industry of the United States of Great Value.

While there is nothing new in the following from Prof. Thomas Shaw, and published in the Farmer's Voice, it is so clearly stated that we give it a place:

The importance of the sheep industry to the United States cannot be estimated by the mathematician. It cannot be stated accurately in figures. It would not be fair to the sheep industry to say that the maximum of its value is represented by the number of sheep in the country, valued at so much per head. This arises from the intimate relation which exists between sheep husbandry and fertility, and between fertility and the production of maximum crops.

In reckoning the profit on growing sheep it is customary to place a value on the lamb crop and on the wool, and to deduct from that a sum representing the cost of maintenance. The difference between these is said to represent the profit. But that mode of reckoning only tells half the story, for the service rendered by each animal in destroying weeds and in fertilizing the soil is oftentimes fully equal to the cash returns which it gives to the owner.

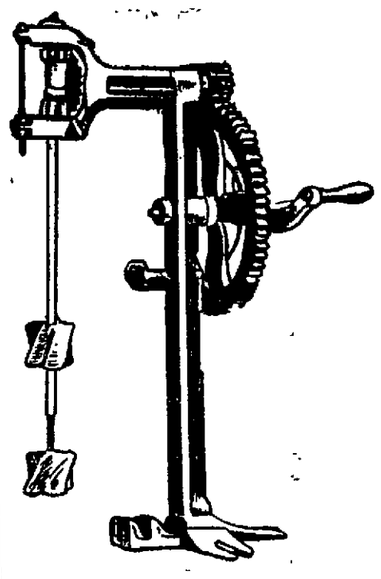
Sheep ought to be multiplied in the land because of their utility in destroying weeds. Introduce a small band of sheep on every farm. Give them a chance to do the work of scavengers. Utilize a portion of the land every year in growing a succession of pastures for them and they will clean the farm more effectually than could be done at large outlay in destroying weeds in other ways.

Some men claim that it is not fair to the sheep to make it a weed destroyer; but those who talk thus know not whereof they speak. Sheep are not fools in the choice of food. They don't eat what they don't relish, hence if they devour weeds, it is usually because they relish them, and relish them they will if allowed to eat them when they are yet tender and succulent. And when weeds become woody and produce seeds sheep will gather the seeds with great diligence when they refuse to eat the woody stem that produced them.

As distributors of fertility on the farm sheep have never had an equal since the world began. It is that property in sheep which has given rise to the trite proverb that the sheep has a golden hoof. The abandoned farms of New England are being reclaimed by the restorative power of sheep. They are gradually driving the cattle from the ranges, but this is not matter for regret, since the equilibrium of fertility on the ranges can be far better maintained through the growing of sheep upon them than through the growing of cattle. At least half of the $50,000,000 that is being paid out annually in the eastern States for commercial fertilizers could be saved by the multiplication of sheep upon those eastern farms. And a great portion of those $50,000,000 and more that are being put out every year from the Mississippi valley in the fertilizers contained in exported feed-stuffs could likewise be saved if sheep were so increased that much of this food would be fed at home.

Gearing for a Churn.

J. C. Ackert, of Hurley, Ulster county, has invented a machine for operating a churn. He has two shafts, one tubular and outside of the other, and both rotated by gearing. One turns in one direction and the other in the other. A glance at the drawing will show how a single crank runs the two shafts at onec. By means of these



shafts two revolving dashers are kept in motion simultaneously. Notches in the base of the frame and a hook projecting from the upright standard secure the machine to the churn. Mr. Ackert has tried this device in his household, and knows that it will do what he claims for it.

Good Roads.

As our people are becoming more and more interested in the good road question, it is well to keep informed about the progress which other states are making in the effort to solve the problem. One who has had occasion to look into the recently enacted New York good roads law think well of it. This new law is not mandatory, and $100,000 for carrying it out must be annually voted in the supply bill. It provides that the State shall pay half the cost of construction, the county thirty-five per cent., and the locality fifteen per cent. The road is to be built by the State engineer when a county votes to ask for it through the road supervisors.

A writer says: "I believe this local option a good thing, and expect rivalry between progressive counties to build good roads. But I can never think of this road question without expressing the opinion that if the idle tramps, jail birds and prison inmates were put to work on the highways, this country would in a few years have a magnificent system of good roads almost without expense. Such men can be supported at work on roads at less cost than in prison, their effort would not compete with other labor, and the work would do them good. Idle inmates of jails and State prisons constitute one of the greatest economic wastes of modern civilization.

Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by a nurse who infected my babe with blood taint. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered untold misery. I was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment. Several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonderful cures made by it, to try Swift's Specific. We got two bottles, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S is the only blood remedy which reaches desperate cases.

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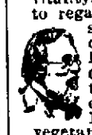

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SPANISH GRANDEES.

FAMILY PEDIGREES THAT RUN BACK TEN CENTURIES.

The National Vanity Borders on the Absurdly Grotesque, and Playing the Gentleman Has Been Called "the Endemic Disease of Spain."

It is related that a young guard, having neglected to pay the usual salute to a Spanish duke at the court of Madrid, excused himself by saying that he did not know the offended nobleman's rank.

"My friend," replied his grace, "the safe rule is to assume that everybody in the palace who looks like a monkey is a grandee of the first class."

The truth is the Spanish are a thoroughly mongrel race, and their conceit of themselves amazes us. Their country has probably been oftener overrun and conquered than any other territory of equal extent in Europe. Phœnician, Carthaginian, Roman, Vandal, Visigoth and Moor have all successfully made it their stamping ground, and the effect of all this upon the pure Castilian blood, whatever that may be, is indelibly stamped on every really Spanish face.

But playing the gentleman has been called "the endemic disease of Spain," and the national vanity is something grotesque. One of their historians seriously advanced the theory that the first inhabitants of the country "arrived by air," so impressed was he by their superhuman qualities that nothing short of a descent from the sky could account for them. A subsequent historian, however, after a long and grave discussion of the question, finally announced his opinion that "they more probably came by land."

After this we need not be astonished that the Spanish claim to possess the oldest families in Europe. The surprising circumstance is that the claim is not wholly without foundation. Their family names can in some cases be traced back to an incredibly remote period, though it must not be assumed that the original blood persists in any purity.

Probably the most ancient family in Spain is the house of Pacheco, whose estates are not far from Carteia, now called Cartaya, in Andalusia. Plutarch tells us that when Crassus fled from Italy he concealed himself for eight months at Ximena, near Carteia, in caves belonging to a Spanish gentleman named Pacicous. Cicero also mentions this generous Spaniard, and there can be no doubt that he was one of the ancestors of the Pacheco family, whose name is obviously derived from his and who still own the caves. This carried them back about 2,000 years, to a period antedating the Christian era, but it is possible to trace the line much further. The name is clearly of Phœnician origin, being ultimately derived from "pataicoi," the word by which the Tyrians designated the carved figurehead of their galleys.

The identification is made more complete by the fact that the Phœnicians were the founders of Carteia, as of Cadiz in the same province. That adds another 1,000 years or so to the Pacheco pedigree. Think of it—a landed estate remaining in the possession of the same family for 3,000 years! This is doubtless the most wonderful family tree in the world and unusually well authenticated. The Pachecos may well be pardoned for taking pride in it, though it roots in rather unsavory soil at last, for the great original Pacheco was evidently a Tyrian freebooter.

Names that trace back to the Carthaginian occupation in the time of Hannibal are also found, and the title of Hannibal's own clan, Barca, is perpetuated by the Barcias and Garcias, well known families of Andalusia. There are also several names of Roman antecedents, as Ponce and Cane, in Latin Pontius and Canius. A Spanish gentleman bearing the latter name was a personal friend of the poet Martial, all of which seems to bring antiquity very near—in Spain. The fact of the matter is she has never emerged from antiquity.

The Spanish, however, are inclined to look back to the Goths as "the purest fountain of nobility." This certainly seems a strange perversion of sentiment, for of all the barbarians that came down from the north to lay waste Roman civilization with fire and sword the Goths, with their cousins, the Vandals, were the most irredeemably villainous

And these Goths were no extraordinary heroes either, even in war. With supine and braggart incompetency they lost to the Moors in the eight months' campaign a supremacy which it cost eight centuries of conflict to regain. Yet "Gothic of Spain" is the pet phrase.

To a rank outsider it would seem that the Basque families have the most honorable lineage, and their pedigrees run back to time immemorial, though not easily traceable. The Basques represent the original population of the Spanish peninsula. Their seat is the mountains of the northern district, and in many ways remind us of the Welsh. They have the same simplicity of life, and the same really justifiable pride of birth, for their blood is the purest in Spain, if that counts for anything. Like the Welsh also, they have to a considerable extent maintained their ancient language, one of the strangest which survive upon the earth, bearing no resemblance to any other in Europe.

These Basque families, for the most part, bear names which appear to be geographical in their origin, as Ugarte, meaning "between waters;" Zubia, "the bridge;" Ibarra, "the valley"—a style which reminds us of our American Indians, although it is found more or less all over the world. The termination "ez," so common in Spanish names, is Basque, and signifies "son," as Perez, son of Peter, exactly like our own Peterson.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Light Luncheon.

Bill—Did you ever try any of Small's 25 cent dinners?

Jill—Yes; I ate three of them today for noon.—Yonkers Statesman.

"BURNING STICKS."

Columbus' Impressions on His First Introduction to Smoking Tobacco.

It was on the island of Cuba, in the autumn of 1492, that the use of tobacco was learned by Europeans. Columbus makes the first mention of the weed in his diary under date of Oct. 15. When he and his men landed on Cuban shores, the kindly natives, who mistook them for messengers from heaven, brought them numerous offerings. Among these, as stated by the admiral in his diary, were some "dry leaves, which must be something much prized by them (the natives), for they had already brought me some in San Salvador as a present."

Little heed was paid to these leaves in the beginning by the Spaniards. They were in search of gold and saw no possibility of converting miserable weeds into that precious commodity. In the course of time they began to notice that as the natives went to and from their villages and the shore smoke escaped from their mouths, "in a truly diabolical manner." Soon they discovered that these unclad children of the wilds carried in their hands a "burning stick," which every now and then they would put into their mouths and blow out a cloud of smoke. This had a most heathenish look, as it is recorded, to the Spaniards, and they inquired, as well as they could by signs, into the custom.

They learned that the burning sticks were composed of the dried leaves so treasured by the natives, and that the custom of smoking the fragrant weed was supposed to lessen fatigue on long journeys. They tried it for themselves and found this actually to be the case. On many a troublesome jaunt thereafter they were refreshed as the pleasant perfume curled upward from their own "burning sticks."—Detroit Journal.

SPECULATING ON SHIPS.

How Underwriters Gamble on Overdue Vessels Posted at Lloyds.

When a ship is overdue, an opportunity is sometimes afforded for a gamble at Lloyds. It can be readily understood that underwriters who are interested in the "overdues" are only too willing to get rid of the risk by paying a premium on the insured rate to those who are willing, on their terms to relieve them of their responsibilities. The premium varies with the chances of the vessel turning up; the smaller the chances the higher the premium and vice versa.

The rates paying on "overdues" serve as accurate barometers of the probabilities or otherwise of the ship ever being heard of again. These underwriters who speculate on "overdues" are generally known by the significant name of "doctors." The insurance on an "overdue" may pass through many channels before the ship is, on the one hand, "posted" at Lloyds as "missing," or, on the other hand, she arrives in safety.

A ship is never "posted" until the committee is thoroughly satisfied that her case is hopeless, and until the owner is of the same opinion. Before "posting" a notice is put up for a week inviting any information concerning the vessel. If this elicits no news, the committee at its next meeting votes the ship as "missing," and a notice is posted accordingly. The loss is then settled and paid for. It may be incidentally remarked that "posting" at Lloyds constitutes a legal death certificate for any one on board the missing ships.—Good Words.

Smallest and Oddest Republics.

Goust is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population. Goust is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of those countries. It is governed by a president and a council of 12. It was established in 1648 and has 130 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Goust has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavolara is 12 miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of 55 men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Market Quotations on Scalps.

The market price of "scalps," as agreed upon between the early French colonists of Louisiana and the Indians, with whom they bargained to fight out their battles with hostile Indians for them, varied with circumstances. At the time the French were at war with the Alibamons a "scalp" of one of the last named, when brought to them, was paid for at the rate of a gun, five pounds of musket balls and as much powder. "On the 14th of March" (1704), writes De La Harpe, "a party of 20 Chicachoe (Chickasaws) brought in four Alibamon scalps. They were given for each scalp a gun, five pounds of balls and as much of powder, according to the contract made with them."—New Orleans Picayune.

Sawed With Cables.

In the French quarries of St. Triphon stone is sawed with steel wire cables moistened with wet sand and passing in an endless rope over a series of pulleys. The wire, which runs from 1,000 to 1,200 feet per minute, is charged as it enters the cut with a jet of water and siliceous sand, which forms the cutting material. A running cable of 500 feet can make a cut 100 feet long.

Errand Running.

A boy of 15 thinks he is too old to run errands, but after he is 25 and married he begins again.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

MUSIC IN WAR.

It Inspires the Men to Be Brave and to Endure.

To the present day, in all the armies of the world, musical war signals are considered not only musical, but absolutely indispensable. The infantry drill regulations of the United States army give the music and significance of more than 60 trumpet signals—calls of warning or of assembly, of alarm, of service, with such names as "guard mounting," "drill," "stable," "to arms," "fire," "retreat," "church," "fatigue," "attention," "forward," "quick time," "double time," "charge," "lie down," "rise," etc., besides a dozen or more drum and fife signals, all of which must be known to the soldiers, to whom they are a definite language, in the sense of Wagnerian Leit-motive. Every one is familiar with such expressions as "drumming up recruits," "drumming out deserters" and so on.

Besides its importance for signaling purposes, there are no fewer than five others for music in the army. A few words about each of these must suffice. Zoller, the African traveler, says that "among all savage and half civilized races song and dance are considered as indispensable aids to military training as drilling and drumming in our armies."

The marvelous precision with which these primitive races execute their war songs and dances has been commented upon by many admiring explorers, and, as the value of perfect drill and cooperation is well understood, music, which supplies the regularity of rhythm, is seen to be of paramount importance. When our armies parade, they always do so to the measured beat of military band or drum and fife.

Another very curious use of music in war is suggested by the word "panic." The historian Rowbotham says that "all panic is derivable from the trumpetlike sound, if we may trust the derivation of the word, which refers the first panic to the time when the great god Pan put to flight an army by a sudden shout." Many savages use wild songs and shouts or drums and horns to inspire terror and to create a panic in the enemy's ranks. So horrible is the sound of this music, both in itself and by its bloody associations, that it is said the Spanish settlers in some parts of South America to this day cannot hear the awful trumpets of the Indians without being frightened.

It is interesting to note that Homer represented the Trojans as going to battle with howling warcries, while the Greeks are silent, and that Thucydides makes Brasidas say, "They are cowards who think they can frighten us by their loud shoutings," thus indicating that the more civilized Greeks did not resort to this method of creating a panic. It is believed that one cause of the defeat of the Chinese in their last war was that they at first relied too much on the effect of their war songs to frighten away the Japanese.

A military writer says that the drum in the army is used "especially for inspiring the soldiers under the fatigue of march or battle." This function of military music reminds one of the primitive custom of singing in order to facilitate work. It is recognized by the greatest authorities. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, for instance, wrote not long ago in the preface of the "Soldier's Song Book" that:

"Troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those who march in silence, but inspired by the music and words of national songs will feel that self confidence which is the mother of victory."

The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians, able-bodied men, who might as well be soldiers. We may feel sure that the great and shrewd commanders of the German army would not employ in times of war such an enormous number of musicians unless they believed that in this way these players could do more good than an equal number of fighting men. In other words, the generals fully appreciate and indorse the utility of music.—Forum.

The Refinement of Royalty.

G. W. Russell, the author of "Collections and Recollections," records the following from an unpublished diary of Lord Robert Seymour as an example of the "refine of manners" in the highest circles of English society in the latter part of the last century. In 1788 Lord Robert made this entry:

"The P. of W. (Prince of Wales, afterward George IV, whom Thackeray has gilloried as 'the First Gentleman in Europe') called on Miss Vaneck last week with two of his equerries. On coming into the room he exclaimed, 'I must do it; I must do it.' Miss V. asked him what it was that he was obliged to do, when he winked at St. Leger and the other accomplice, who lay'd Miss V. on the Floor and the P. positively wipped her. The occasion of this extraordinary behavior was occasioned by a Bett which I suppose he made in one of his mad Fits. The next day, however, he wrote her a penitential Letter, and she now receives him on the same footing as ever."

The Music Cure.

The theory that music is a sedative to the nerves is no new one and has been fairly well tested. Mr. Gladstone during the many weeks of acute neuralgia which ushered in the last phase of his fatal illness found great relief in music. Mr. Herbert Spencer is said to have had recourse to music for the relief of nervous disturbance, and the empress of Austria is reported to have been cured of neuralgia by certain strains of sound repeated at frequent intervals. Many other illustrious sufferers have had their pain charmed away by the same sweet medicine. The "music cure" had considerable vogue some time ago in Germany, and a special hospital for its systematic application was established in Munich.

What Stamps the Gentleman.

"In all questions of manners a young man should always remember that, while politeness is a good trait to acquire, courtesy is infinitely better," writes Edward Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal "Politeness is manners, but courtesy is heart Mingling in good society can give us that veneer which the world calls a polish of manners, and true politeness is not to be made little of nor scoffed at Politeness is a fine art, but is an art pure and simple even at its best Infinitely better is the cultivation of that courtesy of refinement which enters into the feelings of others and holds them sacred It is idle to say that courtesy is a relic of old fashioned days and is no longer looked for It is as much the current coin of good society as it ever was More than any other element or grace in our lives it is instantly felt and recognized and has an unfailing influence It calls for respect as nothing else does. Courtesy of manner and courtesy of speech are the gifts a young man should cultivate."

"Spells" of Southern Negroes.

There are numerous harmless "spells" which are regular observances in the lives of the average southern negroes. Besides the root chewing, the track lifting, etc., they have a love philter of frogs' legs cooked in still water, and the ashes of a bat are powerful enough to keep away a rival or an enemy. To make a dog stay at home they cut off the tip of his tail and bury it under the doorstep. To make a wife obedient they "draw her pictur'" and hide it in the shingles. Thus, waking or sleeping, there is a constant forcing or counteracting of destiny.—Philadelphia Times.

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BRUTAL CLUBBING.

A Blow That Knocked Fire and Smoke From a Negro's Head.

Negroes in the south have a habit of sticking matches, toothpicks and cigarettes behind their ears, and it is a common thing to see one of them, when asked for a match, pull one of them out of the closely kinked wool just over his ear Frequently they have a dozen or more stowed away there. Not long ago an Atlanta policeman, whose beat includes "Rusty row," a favorite resort for idle negroes, had occasion to arrest a notorious vagrant, whose main occupation was fighting and draining the beer kegs left in front of barrooms.

This man, as usual, resisted arrest and attacked the officer fiercely. The officer saw that extreme measures were necessary and, drawing his club, aimed a blow at the negro's head. The result was as alarming as it was unexpected. As the club came in contact with the man's head, just over the left ear, there was a cracking sound, and from the hair tongues of blue, sulphurous flame shot out. The negro dropped to the ground, and the club fell from the officer's nerveless hand, while a look of wild eyed amazement appeared on his countenance.

He had hit people with the same club before—in fact, rather frequently—and blood had sometimes followed the blows, but never before had they drawn flame and smoke. He was about to leave the place hurriedly, not knowing what he had done, when his victim sat up and said reproachfully: "Go way, man! You done splode all my matches and swinge my ha'r offen my haid." The officer was so much relieved that he broke his record by letting the man go his way in peace.—Washington Star.

The Scholar.

Dr. Evans, a witty member of the parliament at Melbourne, was an old man, and the other members jokingly spoke of him as belonging to the era of Queen Anne.

Once, while making a speech, he referred to Queen Anne and was greeted with cries of "Did you know her?" "What was she like?"

"Yes, sir," retorted the doctor, "I did know her. The scholar is contemporary with all time."

WORN-OUT WOMEN

Most women are drudges. Some are willing, some are unwilling. Some women drudge for themselves, some for their family. Their routine is endless; no matter how ill they feel they work.

Women never half take care of themselves. Early decay and wrecked lives abound, mainly through neglect. Every woman should have the book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail on request. It tells women some easy things to do to protect health, and all about the virtues of Pe-ru-na for women's peculiar ills. Miss Lizzie Peters, Mascoutah, Ill., writes:

"I am perfectly cured of female weakness by taking Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I have gained thirty-seven pounds since I began taking Pe-ru-na. My friends are wondering what makes me look so bright and healthy. I would like to let the world know what a wonderful medicine Pe-ru-na is."

Woman's diseases are mainly catarrh of the pelvic organs. Pe-ru-na drives out every phase of catarrh

Mrs. Eliza Wike, No. 120 Iron Street, Akron, O., writes:

"I would be in my grave now if it had not been for your God-sent remedy, Pe-ru-na. I was a broken-down woman, now I am well."

Try Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

"The Apparel Oft Proclaims the Man."

Well, that depends on the apparel. Some clothing is like a yard stick, straight up and down; not so ours. In fact, there's a singularity about our Clothing that stamps it as decidedly original. It's made to fit, that's the whole secret of it.

$5 97 buys a good serviceable, all-wool Suit, $7.47 buys something better, and $9.84 buys a Nobby, Stylish Suit.

Big reductions throughout our entire stock. We will not carry goods to another season if .....price will move them.....

WHITMAN, Cash Clothier and Furnisher.

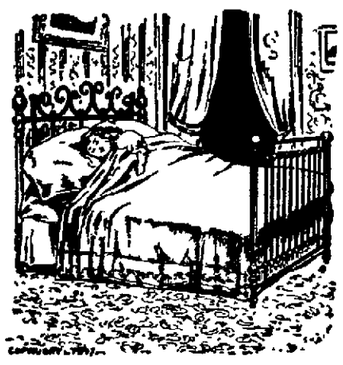
THIS SOMETHING FOR NOTHING SALE

Will Positively Close September 1st

It has been the most successful Clearance Sale ever inaugurated in this store. People are becoming alive to the fact that it's a big saving to take advantage of these popular sales.

Are You Going to Housekeeping?

In the next six months? You cannot afford to miss this opportunity. 20 to 30 per cent is surely saved by getting your outfit here during the next few days. - - - - - - - - - -



Enameled Bedsteads!

No better assortment shown in the state.

A Few Days Only at Your Own Price.

$15.00, $16.00 and $17.00 beds, cut to

$12.00 Until Sept. 1st

DININGROOM FURNITURE

Gets another cut. Sideboards that sold at $27, $28 and $30 now go at $20. A few left at $9.98.

Come in and Look Around.

Our whole store is a complete Bargain Department. Don't be afraid to make us an offer.

We propose to make these last days famous in this already famous store for bargains.

Benedict's White Palace!

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1869.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

The Czar of Russia, the head of the greatest military power of Europe, is one of the only two men living who could have made overtures to other powers to secure lasting peace, without fear of being misunderstood. The other is the President of the United States.

An evidence that the administration has by no means definitely decided to yield control of the Philippine islands to Spain or any other nation is contained in the report that Secretary Wilson has instructed Professor S. A. Knapp, of South Carolina, to make an investigation of the soil and climate of the islands as they relate to agriculture. A similar appointment will be made for Cuba and Porto Rico.

The Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, has made the satisfactory prediction that the crops of the present year will be both the largest and most diversified in the history of the country. The latter condition is due largely to the secretary's own advice to farmers—that they should grow a diversity of crops and not depend on any one crop when it is possible to grow others. It is evident from the present outlook that this advice has been generally followed.

Reasons for the building and owning of the Nicaragua canal by the United States seem more apparent than ever in the light of recent investigations, showing that it can be constructed at a much lower cost than has hitherto been estimated. If the United States is to own outlying posessions and if our sea-carrying trade is to grow, there is no question but that control of the canal, which would shorten almost every long ocean trip, would give this country enormous advantages commercially, besides making it possible for one fleet to guard all our coasts.

John Sherman, ex-secretary of state, has given an exhibition of his old time vigor in a reported expression concerning the mistakes made by the army administration, and in a few words has voiced the opinion of the general public. "The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of brave defenders of the country's honor," he says in an interview published in the New York Times, "should not be in the cabinet."

"The baseball public," remarks our esteemed contemporary, the New York Commercial Advertiser, "is just waking up to the serious fact that baseball is on its last legs." For a game on its last legs the records of baseball attendance last Sunday certainly show some remarkable figures. There were nineteen thousand people at Chicago, nearly sixteen thousand at Cincinnati, over eight thousand at St. Louis, five thousand at Louisville and last, but not least, there were nearly two thousand at Meyer's lake park. Either the Commercial Advertiser is mistaken, or else the "baseball public" is taking a tremendously enthusiastic leave of the game before its last leg collapses altogether.

Commercial reports for the past week give evidence of a continued increase in fall trade. Reports of clearings for the week show a total of nearly $1,300,000, an increase of nearly five per cent. over last week's figures, and more than ten per cent. above the figures for the corresponding week in 1897. Not only are business men confident of a tremendous increase in American commerce as a result of Spain's former colonial posessions, but it is equally evident that there is to be a large increase in trade at home. One of the signs of the times is the report of the large earnings of American railroads at a period when the movement of cereals has been less than was expected. The explanation of this large business is to be found in the increased trade between the East and West in the sale of eastern manufacturers to western consumers, and also in a probable increase in the trade of western industries.

A factor in the final settlement of our foreign policy not yet taken into consideration is the sentiment that will govern the soldiers now returning from active service. That the prosecution of the policy of imperialism is dependent upon the enthusiastic reception of the idea by the general public, goes without saying, but its support is also dependent upon a volunteer service that will be more or less ready as its principles prompt or its experience in the present campaign tempts it to strive for fresh martial glory. While action may be roused as in the present instance, or by natural patriotism if home territory was endangered, it is a matter of very much doubt if imperialism will be viewed with favor by the half-starved and stricken soldier boys now returning from Cuba. The idea is not that they begrudge their service, or would not be ready to suffer again in the same good cause, but it is doubtful if many of them would view a forced three years' service in the Philippines, repeating in a measure all that they have just passed through, as a duty they owe the suffering natives, or acquiesce in the proposal that this country should take possession of all the islands in the Pacific so that their people may enjoy the freedom and the happiness which, it is expected, would result by bestowing on them our government and our institutions.

BOOM THE STREET FAIR.

While the various committees of the Massillon Free Street Fair Association are working with all the energy and spirit necessary to perfect its various details, other citizens should not be idle, for every individual effort made toward exciting interest and enthusiasm in the undertaking will contribute just so much toward its popularity and ultimate success. The fair is going to be of the greatest benefit to both public and private interests; it is going to give Massillon three days of crowds, interesting sights, sounds and general liveliness; but above all it is going to give the city an enduring reputation for enterprise and general progressiveness which no public spirited resident would be willing to forego. Massillon should boom the Massillon fair.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Important Happenings in and About the Court House.

CANTON, Aug. 29.—Lucy Smith began suit for divorce and alimony from Oliver Smith in common pleas court today. They were married at Alliance in 1891, and since, it is alleged, the defendant has been guilty of extreme cruelty and for the past three years has wholly failed to provide for Mrs. Smith.

The commissioners of Wayne and Stark counties are holding another joint session at Wooster today. This meeting was called for the purpose of approving contractors' bonds, and for completing other arrangements for the construction of the Newman creek ditch.

Treasurer-elect T. Harvey Smith, of Massillon, will assume the duties of that office on Monday, September 5th. During this week he will present his county bond of $250,000 to the commissioners, and his bond of $50,000, required by the city of Canton, will be presented to the council tonight.

Mayor Rice, of Canton, issued a proclamation this morning, calling upon all citizens to decorate their dwellings and places of business in honor of Labor Day. He also desires that the decorations be left througout the week of the Elks' street fair, which begins Monday.

The widow of Samuel Miller, late of Massillon, has accepted the provisions of his will. Appraisement and private sale of interest in a coal lease have been ordered in the estate of Caroline Charlton, of Bethlehem township. Final and distributive accounts have been filed in the estate of Elizabeth and Abram Clemens, of Paris township. The will of John Netzly, of Sugar creek township has been filed for probate, and George W. Hall appointed executor.

A marriage license has been granted to Clarence Bowman and Anna Grass, of Canton.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

MRS. MATILDA JOHNSON.

Mrs. Matilda Johnson, widow of the late Dr. Alexander H. Johnson, died on August 17, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. R. Payne, in Akron. The funeral was held at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Ball, in Youngstown, on Saturday, August 20.

Dr. and Mrs. Johnson were at one time residents of this city, where they have many friends. They are survived by five children, thirteen grandchildren and six great grandchildren.

THREE DEATHS AT FULTON.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. John F. Davis died at her home at this place on Sunday, aged 47 years. The funeral took place Tuesday from the Lutheran church, the Rev. B. F. Schillinger officiating.

Cora Datt, aged 7 years, is dead. Death resulted from paralysis, and occurred on Sunday.

The death of Mrs. Kiefer took place Sunday. Her home was south of Fulton. The infirmities of old age caused death, she being 83 years old. Funeral services were held at the M. E. church on Tuesday.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs, she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well ever she was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A good flour, 98 cents per 1-4 bbl. sack, at Graham's, 53 South Erie street.

COMING HOME.

Harry Dobson Reaches Home Today.

40 FURLOUGHS GRANTED

To Members of the Eighth Regiment—Harry Curley Expected Home Tomorrow—Corporal Clark Improving Rapidly—Interesting Letter from Walter List.

The following letter was received by Mrs. George List from her son Walter, now in camp at Montauk Point, Long Island:

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 24, 1898.

We are all settled down again in our new camp and I glad of it, as it is lots of work to move. It is four miles from the railroad to the camp and we had to haul all the baggage by wagons over the worst roads I ever saw. It took four days to haul it up, and myself and three other fellows were detailed to guard it, and when we got to camp everything was in order, so we were right in luck. We had a fine trip up here. At Alexandria, about six miles from Washington, we unloaded the horses and rode almost into the city; we could see the White House and Washington's monument. We passed through Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Brooklyn; we did not get into New York, but we could see it. From Jersey City to Brooklyn we had to take a ferry boat. We rode about ten miles up the river and passed under the great Brooklyn bridge and also passed the statue of Liberty in New York harbor. We are about one hundred and fifteen miles from New York now, as we are at the other end of the island.

I am glad that we left Fernandina, as it was worse than Tampa. It was cooler than Tampa, but the mosquitoes were so bad that we could not sleep at night. We had to build a big fire and all lay around it to keep them off, but even then they would bite us.

Our camp here is fine. We are up on high ground and there is a fine breeze blowing all the time, and almost every way you look you can see the ocean. The only drawback about it is that there is no place where we can spend our money. The only place where we can buy anything is down at the depot, and that is three or four miles from here, and then their prices are so high that we don't buy very much. They charge ten cents for a glass of milk or a sandwich. The nearest town is Amagansett, which is about twelve miles away, and it is a kind of a summer resort for New York people.

We don't have drill any more, but do provost guard instead. Provost guard is guarding detention and quarantine camps, not allowing anyone to leave or enter the camp. Transports are unloading troops from Cuba every day. As soon as they go into camp it is quarantined and they must stay in for about a week. Some of the soldiers from Cuba look healthy, but half of them are as yellow as Chinamen and are almost skeletons. From one transport they carried about three hundred men off on stretchers. The Seventy-first New York looked the toughest of them all—they were as thin as rails.

There are about three thousand sick soldiers here in the hospitals and about twenty die every day. The hospitals are all guarded and no one but the doctor is allowed to go in or out. Our troop and D troop take turns doing guard duty. Our troop take it one day and D the next, so we have every other day off. I got two letters from you since I have been here. One was addressed to Fernandina and they came within a couple of days of each other. I get the papers regularly, one came the other day that had lain at Fernandina for two weeks.

I think by the first of October, or some time in that month, we can get our discharge. All boys who enlisted for the war want their discharge, and I don't think we will have any trouble getting them. There was a great storm here last night and this morning some of the tents are down.

Well I will close now, but will write again soon, as we have every other day off now. WALTER

SERGEANT DOBSON COMES HOME.

No Longer the Athletic Young Man of a Few Months Ago.

Weak and wan and still feverish, Sergeant Harry M Dobson, of Company K, Eighth regiment, arrived in Massillon, at 10 30 Tuesday morning. He was assisted to a carriage and was at once driven to the home of his sister, Mrs. Edward Zintsmaster, in North street. Sergeant Dobson has partaken of but little sustenance in several days, and yet at noon he was not hungry. He drank a small quantity of milk, but ate nothing His appetite is gone completely. Citizens who knew Mr. Dobson when he was the picture of health were shocked at the change. The color has left his cheeks, and the strong, athletic form is but a shadow of what it once was.

At 12 o'clock Sergeant Dobson was taken to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dobson, south of town. He was anxious to see his mother. Friends called to him as the carriage passed along the street, but the sick soldier could only smile in return. He was too weak to send back their hearty salutations. Sergeant Dobson enlisted at Alliance.

HARRY CURLEY FURLOUGHED.

He Will Probably Arrive in Massillon Tomorrow.

George Curley received another telegram from Colonel Hard today. It said: "Harry will be furloughed."

The parents of Private Curley, who have been uneasy ever since they heard that their son had been sent to the hospital, received this news gladly. They feel that they can do more for him than any hospital corps. Private Curley will probably arrive in Massillon tomorrow morning.

ALLIANCE SOLDIERS RETURN.

Most of the Brave Fellows were Unable to Stand Alone.

The Alliance members of the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry returned home this morning from Montauk Point. They were greeted at the station by fully a thousand citizens who warmly welcomed them. Most of the boys were so weak that it was necessary to assist them from the train. All say their condition is due to the lack of proper food.

A BIRTHDAY GATHERING.

Pleasant Day Spent at Peter Miller's Home Near Strasburg.

Early Sunday morning many people from Massillon and vicinity left their homes by train, buggies and bicycles, their destination being the pleasant country home of Peter Miller, on the plains near Strasburg, to enjoy with him his forty-fifth birthday anniversary. The weather and roads were favorable for the trip and after spending the forenoon in happy greetings, social chat, singing and testing the luscious fruits, fifty-two persons seated themselves around the tables under the shade trees and enjoyed a sumptuous repast. The following persons were present: Jacob Snyder, sr., wife and daughter, John Rearick and wife, Wm. Schworm and family, Christ Snyder and family, Henry Snyder and family, Jacob Snyder, jr, and family, C. A. Krider, wife and daughter, Ben. Snyder and family, Mrs. Wm. Royer and son, B. H. Hardgrove, Lena Brankel and Miss Schworm. After dinner the gathering was swelled by John Krantz and family and Joseph Goettege and family, of Canal Dover; Joseph Hartline and Mr. Fennell and families, of Strasburg, and Clarence Royer, of Massillon. Miss Corinne Snyder won much admiration by rendering several selections in her inimitable style. All returned in the evening feeling as though they had spent one of the most pleasant days of their life and hope that their host and family may see many happy returns of August 29. The C., L. & W. officials were very kind to stop their train at the farm both morning and evening. ***

Try Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Best Remedy for Flux.

Mr. John Mathias, a well known stock dealer of Pulaski, Ky., says: "After suffering for over a week with flux, and my physician failing to relieve me, I was advised to try Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa remedy, and have the pleasure of stating that the half of one bottle cured me." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera House Block and Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main street.

Have You a Son, Brother,

Husband or lover in the army or navy? Mail him today a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't blister, get sore callous where Allen's Fool Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y

The testimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Business Transacted at the Monday Night Session.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE STREET FAIR

Use of Streets Granted and Three Hundred Dollars Donated for Decorating Purposes—The Latter Proceeding Opposed, Owing to Alleged Illegality—A Damage Claim.

Pursuant to adjournment, the city council met in regular session on Monday night and disposed of considerable business. The Massillon Street Fair Association was represented at the meeting by a committee composed C. M. Whitman, Mayor Wise, G. F. Breckel, H. C. Dielhenn and J. C. F. Putman, who petitioned the council for the use of portions of Tremont, Erie, Charles and Mill streets for fair purposes, and the privilege of decorating the city park. The request was granted, but not without some opposition. Mr. Kouth objected to the use of the park, but when assured that no privileges were to be abused, acquiesced. The committee next solicited the assistance of the council in the work of decorating and illuminating the streets, suggesting that the city build an arch at the intersection of Main and Erie streets.

Mr. Smith moved to donate $300 for this purpose, when the legality of the transaction was questioned by several members, but the motion was passed nevertheless, Messrs. Johns and Kouth voting negatively. City Clerk Haring then stated that the proceeding was undoubtedly illegal, as no fund provided money for the purpose, and he will take counsel and if in any way liable he will decline to draw an order for the sum. The procedure may be irregular in a measure, but the Canton, Akron and councils of other cities have made donations to assist the fair associations, and the local business men are certainly deserving of like support, when the city generally is to be benefited by the carnival.

Street Commissioner Helline reported expenditures of $214.50 and $203 35 respectively, on streets and alleys during the two weeks, ending August 13th, and two weeks, ending Aug. 27. On Mr. John's motion the payment was authorized

Eliza Crawford and others interested in lot No. 60, filed a protest against the proposed grading of Cedar street, stating that the damage sustained would amount to $2,000. President Reay referred the matter to a committee.

The committee to which was referred the matter of erecting retaining walls in East Tremont and Canal streets, found that if the walls inclose a road leading to a public bridge the county can be assessed the cost if in excess of $50. If the cost is less than that sum the township is responsible, and under other circumstances the city. The report was accepted.

A resolution instructing the Massillon Water Supply Co. to extend its main on State street from Mill to Center and the city to locate three hydrants, was adopted. A like resolution providing for the extension of the water mains on Wissmar and Chester streets was also ageed to.

A resolution by Mr. Smith to gravel Raspberry street at a cost of not more than $50 was adopted.

Mr. Kouth's resolution instructing the mayor to notify the Levi Seaman heirs and Mr. Kittinger to lay flag walks within 30 days, was adopted.

Mr. Smith's motion to donate $400 to the Military band was referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Smith, Johns, Kramer and Solicitor Willison.

The claim and account committee was instructed to confer with William Schwartz, who desires to purchase an acre of ground from the city.

Mr. Kramer's motion instructing the street commissioner to put the Marshall hill road in passable condition was agreed to, and the solicitor was authorized to draw ordinances for the improvement of Cedar and Chester streets by grading.

On Mr. Smith's motion the street and alley committee was authorized to provide means for draining McCadden street at a cost not to exceed $50.

Mr. Jacoby asked for authority to settle the Diller and Butler damage claims on the terms agreed upon at a previous meeting. The request was granted.

UNDER FALSE PRETENSES.

William Schafer Goes Wrong—Other Police Court News.

William Schafer, a German of about 27 years, has done very well among his fellow-countrymen in this city. He told some that he had fallen heir to $7,000, a relative in the Fatherland dying, while to others he stated that he had bought a saloon. On the strength of these stories he obtained a suit of clothes from Gustave Wiesie, money from J. R. Geis and Christ. Schott, an umbrella from Jacob Decker and many other things from many other people. He is now in the city prison, and he has pleaded guilty to a charge of having secured all this property under false pretenses. Christ Schott had him arrested. Mayor Wise will withhold sentence, pending an investigation.

THE SOLDIERS RETURN.

Corporal Clark Discusses the Trip From Santiago.

Corporal William Clark and Private John Wingard, of Co. L, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, returned to Massillon at 10:38 o'clock today from Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, L. I. Mr. Wingard resides at Richville and left almost immediately for that village. Both he and Mr. Clark are recovering from an attack of malarial fever, and plainly show the effects of the hardships undergone at Santiago and during the return voyage. On arriving at Montauk Mr. Clark was confined to the hospital for two days, and there gained sufficient strength to undertake the trip home. The voyage from Santiago to Camp Wikoff was made in a cattle ship, and the Eighth was six days at sea. "The horrors of that trip," Mr. Clark says, "will be too deeply impressed upon the minds of the soldiers to ever be forgotten, especially by those who were ill when they embarked."

"The health of the regiment, with the exception of a few fever cases, was fairly good when we left Santiago," he continued, "but on reaching Montauk fully one-half of the boys were unable to care for themselves. Their condition was mainly due to the absolute lack of medical supplies and scant rations. While on board the transport our fare consisted of about two tablespoonsful of weak soup, hard tack and poor coffee, and most of the time the soup was missing The men were slowly starving and presented a pitiable sight. Strong and robust fellows of a few weeks previous were reduced to walking skeletons, some losing as much as fifty pounds. This is not alone due to the scarcity of food on the transport, but at no time while at Santiago did we receive one-third rations, and tons of fresh beef were permitted to spoil on the wharfs, owing to the lack of proper management. The home government is in no way to blame for our condition, as ample supplies were furnished, but the responsibility does lie with the officers in charge on the island, and an investigation will reveal the fact.

"On reaching Montauk, however, our hardships ended. The ill were carefully cared for by trained physicians and nurses, and an abundance of wholesome food was furnished, and the men began to improve rapidly after a few good meals". Mr. Clark was greatly surprised on being advised on his arrival here of the illness of Harry Curley, for he was apparently in good health when he, Clark, left camp. Howard Hagen and Private Dulabahm are the only other Massillon boys ill, but both have about recovered. Hagen, at his request, was left at Santiago in order that he might return on a hospital ship, and thus receive better treatment. Mr. Clark states that Quartermaster Kuhns, of the Eighth, could have secured sufficient provisions for the regiment had he applied at the proper time. Messrs. Clark and Wingard will be compelled to again report at the expiration of a thirty days' sick furlough, and they think other Massillonians will be permitted to return home within ten days.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FAIR.

What the Numerous Committees are Now About.

The Massillon Business Men's Street Fair Association put City Engineer D. C. Borton to work this morning. He will make the survey needed for the construction and arrangement of the booths and other things. The advertising committee is now plastering the town and county with flaring posters announcing all the great events of September 21, 22 and 23. Another committee started out this morning with contracts for merchants who will want booths to sign. It is composed of Messrs. Whitman, Wise, Putman, Dielhenn and Pietzcker.

The balloon ascension and the tower dive have been definitely decided upon as two of the free attractions of the fair. Three electric arches now seem possible. One will be at the intersection of Mill and Main streets, another at Muskingum and Main streets and the other at Tremont and Erie streets. The mayor's office will be the headquarters of the association. Miss Blanche Brady has been engaged as stenographer.

The Massillon street fair received a lot of advertising during the Akron fair. Mayor Wise and Messers. Peitzcker, Martin, Breckel, Whitman and Dielhen, of that city, driving here in a tally-ho and booming their fair on one of the days. Akron Beacon-Journal.

The Ingold-Rusher Reunion.

The Ingold-Rusher reunion was held at Nimisila park, Canton, August 27. A splendid dinner was served to two hundred people, after which the programme was carried out. Beautiful and valuable presents were exchanged. Officers were elected as follows: John Howald, president; Mrs. Lizzie Shoemaker, vice president; Mrs. Eliza Kaslar, secretary; Mrs. W. M. Ake, treasurer.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Aug. 30, 1898:

LADIES.

Bowman, Miss Peggy. Schuler, Miss Mary.
Deal, Mrs. Emma. Thomson, Mrs. S. S.

MEN.

Anderson, Martin. McDevery, Wm.
Harper, Thos. Melliand, Emil.
Sill John P.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHEPLEY, P. M.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Cooks like it. It's sure to make cake light and dainty.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Bessie Meek is visiting friends in Canton.

Miss Addie M. Ulman is visiting in Cleveland.

Miss Mamie Suhr is the guest of friends in Milan.

Mrs. James Merwin, of Toledo, is the guest of Miss Webb.

Miss Hamlin, of Buffalo, is the guest of Miss Edna McClymonds.

Township Clerk Busby is seriously ill at his home in North street.

Andrew Schrock, of Canal Fulton, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Michael Kister is visiting relatives and friends in Cleveland.

Frederick Scadding is visiting in London, Canada, his former home.

A Bell telephone has been placed in the residence of Frank Mitchell, No. 203.

Mrs. George T. Crawford and children, of Columbus, are visiting in Massillon.

S. M. Knapp, of Toledo, is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Atwater.

Miss Kittie Rebstock, of Cleveland, is visiting her father, William Rebstock, in this city.

Mrs. Maria C. Schaller, of this city, has been granted a widow's pension of eight dollars.

Miss Flora Miller, of Saginaw, Mich., is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Myers.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Miller have taken apartments in the Oakland, Mr. Segner's new building.

John Floom, of Canton, has taken a position as a cigarmaker in the manufactory of H. B. Sibila.

Professor and Mrs. James H. McMurry, of Huntington, Ind., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Becker.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the residence of Charles A. Krider. Six rings on No. 270, Pigeon Run line.

Mrs. J. F. Morkel, of Crestline, who has been visiting in the city for the past few days, returned home Monday evening.

Mrs. H. A. Croxton and Master James M. Croxton, of Newcomerstown, are guests at the residence of C. L. McLain, in Plum street.

Marrage licenses have been granted to Glossbrenner Couple and Lizzie Haas, of Wilmot, and Edward Leadiug and Rosa C. Weymiller, of Massillon.

A number of the friends of Charles Lipps spent Tuesday evening very pleasantly at his South street home. Most of the time was spent in dancing.

The Massillon Street Fair Association has decided to devote five hundred square feet to the display of fancy goods, the handiwork of Massillon ladies.

Inventory and appraisment have been filed in the estate of Edward Kachler, of Massillon. Sale bill has been filed in the estate of Elizabeth Rose, of Canton.

John Benedict will attend the Ohio Deaf Mute Alumni Association in Columbus during the state fair week. An attendance of five hundred is expected.

Massillon friends of the Rev. J. H. Hingeley, who has been seriously ill, have received word that he is now in a hospital at Minneapolis, and that his recovery is assured.

The Hon. S. A. Conrad, of Stark, an ex-member of the legislature, is a visitor at Columbus. He says that the old home county of President McKinley will do the right thing, politically, this fall. —Ohio State Journal.

The Massillon Driving Club is making every preparation for the comfort of the large attendance expected at the Labor Day matinee. A suitable grand stand is now being erected which will provide ample seating capacity.

Miss Florence Landon, secretary of the Massillon branch of the Red Cross Society, has been offered a position as relief teacher in the State Industrial School for Girls, at Delaware. Miss Landon has not yet decided to accept.

Mrs. G. G. Berky, after a vacation of several weeks, will be ready to receive her music classes by September 1. Pupils are requested to call and make arrangements regarding hours, etc., so that the dates for the various classes may not conflict.

The choral society of St. John's church will picnic at Meyer's lake on Friday. A special car will leave the square at 8:54, and a cordial invitation is extended to all ex-members and friends of the society to fill their baskets and enjoy a day's outing.

John Melvin arrived in Massillon Wednesday evening from Mt. Clemens. But for a slight pain in his knees, Mr. Melvin says he feels in perfect health. The difficulty at the knees, the physicians told him, would gradually pass away, as it has no connection whatever with rheumtism, his old enemy.

A party of twelve young people, conducted by Charles Albright, of Cleveland, explored the Howells mine at East Greenville, on Tuesday evening, afterwards lunching by moonlight in a picturesque spot in the same neighborhood. The expedition was planned in honor of Miss Dangler's guests, Miss Baldwin and Miss Roselle.

Mrs. C. J. Brown, Miss Karthaus, Miss Harriet Russell and Miss Webb will leave on Thursday for a two weeks' trip through the West. The party will spend a day each in Chicago and St. Paul, proceed by slow stages through Yellowstone park, visit Salt Lake City and attend the trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha before returning to Massillon.

The exercises that will attend the raising of the stars and stripes on the building of Graber Bros., in West Tremont street, will commence at 6:30 o'clock Thursday evening. Mayor Wise and J. H. Williams will deliver the addresses. The Military band will be in attendance, and the choral class of St. John's Evangelical church will render vocal selections.

Constable Morgan has served twenty subpœnas on persons who will testify in the case of the State of Ohio against Fremont Bowman, charged with assaulting Mrs. William G. Masters. The case has been continued until the latter part of the week. Albert Simeth has withdrawn his suit from Justice Sibila's court. He accepted $30, and has paid the costs.

Dr. C. E. House, of Canton, reports that Joseph Saxton, who was seriously injured by an electric car several weeks ago, has been steadily improving for the past few days His intellect has almost cleared, while his hearing faculty, which was so impaired by the shock as to render even the use of the accustomed ear trumpet of no avail, is gradually being restored to its former condition.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Chapman, of Youngstown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson. Mr. Chapman is a director of the Mahoning county infirmary, and one of the purposes of his visit is to confer with Superintendent Richardson, of the Massillon state hospital. Mr. Chapman says that the number of insane now at the infirmary is so great that something must be done. He wants to send at least thirty to the Massillon institution as soon as it is opened.

There is a movement on foot among Massillon blacksmiths to form a league for the upholding of the price of horseshoeing. A man who lectures at the corner of Charles and Erie streets every day has convinced all that horseshoeing is more of a profession than a trade. The Massillon smiths take instructions in the evening, and they say they have learned a great many things. Everyone of them is more firmly than ever of the belief that the shoeing of a horse is a scientific operation and that the pay should be in proportion to the skill required.

SALVATION ARMY BAND.

Several of its Members are Former Massillonians.

The O. K. band of the Salvation Army will be in town for the next two days "booming" and making preparations for the camp meeting at Canal Fulton. They came here from Mansfield, where they have been assisting in a meeting for twelve days, which is said to have been both interesting and profitable. Prior to this the band held tent meetings in many cities in Ohio, including Lancaster, Athens, Newark and Parkersburg, W. Va. Wherever these meetings have been held they have received the co-operation of the pastors of the city churches. The people of Massillon are especially interested in this band, owing to the fact that some of its members were former residents. Ensign and Mrs. Frazee, assisted by Captain Chas. Worrell, officers and soldiers of the local corps, will be in charge of the meeting. Bandmaster McCollum, an old Massillon boy, is musical director. A change of programme will be made every day.

A BICYCLIST INJURED.

Gustave L. Wiesie Meets with a Serious Accident Sunday.

Gustave L. Wiesie, a young man who resides at 125 Earl road, was riding his bicycle in South Erie street, Sunday afternoon. Just ahead of him was a street car. This prevented him from seeing Henry Leahy, who was driving in a carriage, and Mr. Leahy did not see him until it was too late. Mr. Leahy turned at Walnut street. The horse struck Mr. Wiesie, and he was thrown from his wheel. His clothing caught in one of the shafts, and he was dragged for as hort distance, but soon became disentangled. Willaman's ambulance was sent for, and the young man was conveyed to his home. Dr. Hardy found scalp wounds and bad bruises about the chest. There are also internal injuries, but these are not thought to be serious.

BENEFITING BUSINESS.

Bolivar and Navarre Residents Now Trading in Massillon.

Local business men are already reaping benefit from the new W. & L. E. time schedule which provides an evening train south. Many Bolivar and Navarre residents patronized the various stores yesterdey, who, heretofore have been unable to trade in Massillon without remaining in the city over night. Under the present schedule they can return home at noon or remain until the late train.

A Great Zoological Garden.

The Zoological Society of New York propose to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York, and under the direction of the executive committee the plans are being fully elaborated. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1st, 1898. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity and zeal, the old and well approved plan of relieving billiousness and constipation through the beneficent agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition. This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and nervousness. It invigorates the system through the medium of improved digestion and appetite, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork, mental or physical. A wineglassful before retiring engenders health yielding and strength-giving sleep. Let it have the persistent and systematic trial that it deserves.

The Rev. W. B. Costley, of Stockbridge, Ga., while attending to his pastoral duties at Ellen, that state, was attacked by cholera morbus. He says: "By chance I happened to get hold of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and I think it was the means of saving my life. It relieved me at once." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera block and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

BOTH IN GOOD HEALTH.

Messrs. Dulabahn and Penfield Arrive from Montauk.

HARRY CURLEY COULD NOT COME.

A Note Received from Him Stating that the Physicians Think He Had Better Remain in the Hospital for a Short Time Longer—Death of Captain Willis.

Several hundreds of the people who read last evening's INDEPENDENT that Harry Curley would probably arrive home from Camp Wikoff on the 10:38 train Wednesday, crowded the platform of the Pennsylvania station this morning. The train was considerably behind time, but the crowd waited patiently. When it finally did arrive it did not bring Harry Curley, but it brought Henry Dulabahn, of Company L, and Ernest Penfield, of Company F. Both appeared to be in excellent health Mr. Penfield alighted at the East street crossing and hurried to the home of his parents in Richville avenue. Mr. Dulabahn came with the train to the station.

An eager crowd gathered about him, and it was with difficulty that he made his way to the street. Private Dulabahn brought a letter to George Curley. It was from his son, and stated that the physician is of the opinion that he is not strong enough to make the trip home at present. He expects to be in Massillon by Friday, however. Private Dulabahn said he had been ill, but had quickly recovered. The furloughs granted are for thirty days.

Among the citizens who pressed about Private Dulabahn when he left the train was William Brown, of this city. He anxiously inquired if he had heard anything concerning his brother-in-law, William Worthington, formerly of this city, who enlisted at Alliance. Mr. Dulabahn had not. There is a report current that Worthington is dead. He is a musician and was a member of the regimental band.

On the train which brought Privates Dulabahn and Penfield were about twenty other soldiers. They were enroute for Wooster, Perrysville, Loudonville and Shreve. Some appeared to be ill, but most of them were in apparent good health.

CANTON, Aug. 31.—Captain Henry Willis of Company I, Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, died of typhoid fever at Montauk Point, Monday night, and the body arrived in Canton at 10:18 o'clock this morning, accompanied by a guard of honor. A throng of citizens assembled at the depot, and the members of the old Independent Batallion, of which Captain Willis was a member, and all members of the Eighth regiment who are at home on furloughs, escorted the body to the Willis home, in South Cherry street.

Captain Willis was 29 years of age and unmarried, and had devoted much of his life to military matters, and five years ago joined Company I as second lieutenant. He was well known in Massillon, having accompanied Company F, formerly of that city, on various occasions. At request of the members of the three Canton companies, the body will be placed in the receiving vault until their return next week, and will then be buried with military honors.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Private Chester Humberger to Return to Massillon.

Chester Humberger, son of W. B. Humberger, of Massillon, who enlisted in the Third United States Cavalry at the beginning of the war, is expected home within a week. The following order for his discharge was issued at the adjutant general's office at Washington, D. C., August 27th:

"Private Chester W. Humberger, Troop G, Third Cavalry, now at Montauk Point, N. Y., will be discharged from the service of the United States by the commanding officer of his station. This soldier is entitled to traveling expenses and pay.

By order of Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen.

This discharge is an honorable one and was secured through the influence of R. H. Day and other friends.

HARRY LUE'S CONDITION.

Relatives Worried About the Young Massillonian.

The relatives of Harry Lue are much concerned about that young man, having heard Tuesday night that he had been returned to Alliance in a serious condition. Fire Chief Burkle ascertained this morning, however, that Mr. Lue was not in Alliance, and a morning dispatch states that he with several others had been taken to Cleveland. He is a son of John Lue, late of Massillon, and enlisted in Company K, Eighth O. V. I., at Alliance. A stepmother of the young man resides in Massillon, also his grandmother, Mrs. Harmon Schriver.

THE SHOOTING SEASON.

Killing of Pheasants Lawful After September 1.

The hunting season will begin on Thursday, September 1, the killing of pheasants, ducks, killdeer and plover being lawful from that date until December 15. Birds are said to be plentiful, and a number of local sportsmen will leave tomorrow in quest of them. Quail especially are in abundance everywhere, but cannot be killed until after November 10.

MONITORS COMING HOME.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—[By Associated Press]—The navy department is advised that the Puritan, Amphitrite, Terror, Hannibal and Montgomery, sailed from Ponce for Newport today.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Chapman Assembly Making Preparations for a Ball.

NEWMAN, Aug. 31.—Harry Stover and wife, of Canal Fulton, spent Sunday with Mrs. Stover's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Romulus Kahler.

The contractor who is making the grade for the new switch to the Drake mine is having some difficulty in getting a sufficient number of teams to complete the contract within a specified time.

R. A. Pollock and sister Alice, of North Lawrence, called upon their Newman friends Sunday.

Chapman Assembly 164, K. of L., will give a social dance in their grove on Thursday evening, of this week. The usual refreshments will be served. Good music will be secured, and the best of order maintained. Everybody come.

Robert Ralston jr., will have charge of the Bowman school, in Tuscarawas township, this winter. His place in this district will be filled by Miss Sadie Griffiths.

Work at most of our coal mines is again reduced to less than half time.

The Lawrence township Sunday school convention will be held at the chapel, near North Lawrence, next Sunday.

Joseph Griffith and daughter, Marie, Lottie Roderick, Priscilla Jenkins, Lizzie Street and Mrs. John Sadler attended the annual Baptist Association meeting at Wooster last week, and, as usual, all report a happy, pleasant and profitable time. The next convention will be held at New Philadelphia.

A CANAL FULTON BURGLARY.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 31.—Mrs. C. B Oberlin, residing one mile east of this place, attended services in this town on Sunday. When she returned home she found that burglars had effected an entrance to her residence through the cellar, and had stolen $36 in money. A gold watch and other jewelry were in the house, but had not been disturbed.

The masons and bricklayers have finished work on the two-story building of Charles Labbe, and within a short time it will be ready for occupancy. It is a handsome block, a credit to the town and a credit to Mr. Labbe, whose business energy and enterprise are doing much toward making Fulton something more than an ordinary village.

Word has been received that Walter Hullinger is ill at Ann Arbor, Mich. Jacob Hullinger left for that place at once.

Charles Kittinger sat on a chair near a screen door while the storm raged Monday night. His father called to him to move back into the house. He did so. A minute later lightning struck the door. It was shattered, and if Mr. Kittinger had not changed his position the shock would have killed him. The damage to the house is not great.

Jacob Myers, of Manchester, has purchased the property known as the Smith house, formerly a hotel. The consideration was $1,600. Mr. Myers will remodel the house. It is thought that he will open a hotel and restaurant.

Many Fultonians went to Chippewa lake, today, on a special train, the occasion being the annual picnic of the local branch of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

WILMOT.

WILMOT, Aug. 31.—Quite a number from Wilmot and surrounding country attended the picnic at Crystal Spring.

Wilmot will have a flag raising September 10th.

Mrs. Robert Rowland is very ill at present.

L. A. Chatelain is dealing in stock, especially cattle and sheep.

Attorney Harry Miller, of Missouri, a former resident of our village, is visiting his parents and other relatives here.

NO NEW CASES.

DALTON, Aug. 31.—No new cases of typhoid fever have broken out. The condition of nearly all of those reported some time ago is still very serious, but fatal results are not expected.

AMPUTATION NECESSARY.

WEST LEBANON, Aug. 31.—Mrs Andrew Hofacre pricked the index fingure of her right hand with a needle a short time ago. Catarrh set in and amputation was necessary. Dr. Snively performed the operation.

A PRIZE CAKE WALK.

One to be a Feature of the Massillon Street Fair.

The Massillon Free Street Farr Association has selected James Goins, John Allen, Fred Scott James and Myers to conduct the cake walk to be given in North Erie street, during the fair. The above named gentlemen have been given entire control of this attractive feature of the programme, and they have also been authorized to solicit the various prizes to be awarded the winners, from local merchants.

Better selections could not have been made for each has had an enviable experience in cake walk matters, and an exciting contest is anticipated. Messrs. Goins and Allen stated this morning, that they would forward invitations to many cities, and noted walkers are expected from every quarter.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50c per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

MR. CABOT DISCHARGED.

Justice Sibila Fails to Find Evidence Against Him.

WAS A VERY INTERESTING CASE.

A Large Number of Witnesses Examined, Among Them Dr. T. Clarke Miller and Dr. A. P. L. Pease—Plaintiff and Defendant Both Testify.

The case of the State of Ohio against Peter Cabot, the South Erie street barber, charged with having refused to shave Gilbert N. Porter for no other reason than that he is a colored man, was dismissed by Justice Sibila Wednesday. The trial was in progress until noon, and as many people as the court room could hold were present throughout it all. Willison & Day were the attorney for the defendant, and J. O. Garrett represented the state. Seven witnesses, besides Messrs. Cabot and Porter, testified. The evidence was overwhelmingly to the effect that Mr. Porter's face did not appear to be in healthy condition on August 20, on which day the barber denied him his service.

The witnesses for the state were Dr. A. P. L. Pease and James Goins. Those for the defendant were Wright Walker, Jacob Shull, Dr. C. T. Miller, George Guernsey and Charles Robinson. The last named was brought all the way from Zanesville. His testimony was that Peter Cabot did not make it a rule to draw the color line. He said he himself had been shaved there but a short time before. Mr. Robinson is a colored man, and formerly resided in Massillon.

Mr. Porter testified that on the day Cabot refused to shave him, the barber stated that the regulations of the shop would not permit him to do so. Cabot testified that he did not say anything of the sort, and this assertion was sustained by the statement of George Guernsey, his apprentice, who was present at the time. Dr. Pease stated that he made an examination of the face of the complainant about a week later than August 20, and that it then appeared to be in normal condition. It was impossible for him to say, however, that that had been its state a week previous. Dr. Miller's testimony was merely to explain the nature of certain diseases of the skin. The evidence of Jacob Shull was a corroboration of what has been submitted by Messrs. Cabot and Guernsey, which was to the effect that on the day of the refusal, Porter had the appearance of a man afflicted with a skin disease.

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Of the Tuscarawas Township Sunday School Association.

More than ordinary interest was manifested in the sixteenth annual meeting of the Tuscarawas Sunday School Association, held at the Crystal Spring tabernacle on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and the attendance would have been much larger had it not been for the unpleasant weather. The following report of the meeting was furnished THE INDEPENDENT by Mr. J. Warren Erb:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

On account of the inclement weather the session was not opened until 2:45 p. m., when the president called the assembly to order. The secretary being absent, the president called upon Miss Etta Eggert to fill that position. After the singing of several well known hymns, the Rev. H. R. Warner took charge of the devotional exercises. He used for his theme the seventh chapter of Luke, from the eleventh to the eighteenth verses inclusive. His two principal thoughts were: First, the inability of the widow of Nain to restore her son; second, the power of Christ, which he used in raising the young man. He also laid great emphasis on the fact that great effort was used by Elisha in raising the Shunamite's son, while Christ only needed to say "I say unto thee, arise," and he arose. Next on the programme was the enrollment of delegates, followed by a short address of welcome by the president, after which the following children recited declamations: Ora Shilling, Mary Erb, Martha Erb, Zella Oberlin and Lela McAllister The children's exercises closed by the singing of the Lord's Prayer. Under remarks by members, the Rev. H. R. Warner moved "that the children not present be given a chance to perform later." It was seconded by S. F Christman. Motion was carried.

The session closed by the singing of the Doxology, after which the Rev. Mr. Warner pronounced the benediction on the assembly.

On account of the rain, no session was held Wednesday evening.

THURSDAY MORNING.

At 10:30 a. m., the president called the assembly to order, after which W. D. Oberlin led the devotional exercises, using the 53rd chapter of Isaiah for scriptural reading.

Next on the programme was the secretary's report of Sunday school work in the township. During the last year we find that seven conventions were held in the township.

The next number on the programme was not used, on account of the speaker's absence.

Next on the programme was a very good report by S. F. Christman, the delegate to the state convention. The next number was postponed until after dinner.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The devotional exercises were led by the Rev. A. G. Berky.

Next was the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting.

Nex the Rev. Dunlap delivered a talk on, "The Latent Forces in the Sabbath School." He drew out the fact that the onward march of the gospel depends upon the latent power within the boys and girls.

Next on the programme was a paper on, "The Safe Side of Life for Youth," by E. G. Bowers. He said the side of life which will make life successful, is the safe side. Youth should be careful in forming habits, so that they form only habits which will aid them in life.

The next on the programme was a good talk on, "The Sunday School of Japan," by Miss Tomo Inouye. She spoke of the difficulties in starting a Sunday school in Japan, the superstitious ideas of the people of Japan, and many other interesting facts.

Next on the programme was a talk on Sunday school kindergarten work by Miss Olive C. Smith. She said that before a child is taught a prayer or verse of scripture it should fully understand the meaning of the passage so that it will be easily remembered.

The election of officers for the following year was as follows: President, D. W. Walters; vice president, R. W. Klingel; secretary, Cora A. Peters, and treasurer, B. F. Snavely.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7:30.

The devotional exercises were led by S. F. Christman.

The next on the programme was a declamation by Miss Lulu Oberlin. The recitation was well rendered, and showed care in its selection.

Next was a lecture on the religions of Japan, by Miss Tomo Inouye. Although a large number of people were present the speaker was able to hold the attention of the audience. She spoke of the three principal religions of Japan, the different forms of worship, the faith of the Japanese, her conversion and many other interesting facts about the people and religions of Japan. The speaker at the close of her lecture sang one verse of "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," in the Japanese language.

With this fine lecture ended a great convention, which many say was, in spite of the rain, the best ever held since the birth of the association. Let us all try to make each year better than the year before.

ROYAL
Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

About one month ago my child, which is fifteen months old, had an attack of diarrhoea accompanied by vomiting. I gave it such remedies as are usually given in such cases, but as nothing gave relief, we sent for a physician and it was under his care for a week. At this time the child had been sick for about ten days and was having about twenty-five operations of the bowels every twelve hours, and we were convinced that unless it soon obtained relief it would not live. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended, and I decided to try it. I soon noticed a change for the better, by its continued use a complete cure was brought about and it is now perfectly healthy.—C. L. Boggs, Stumptown, Gilmer Co, W. Va. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

When the World's Fair at Chicago ceased to exist, it was supposed that we should ne'er look upon its like again. However, the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha has effectively reproduced in similarity all of the buildings which made the White City so attractive in 1893.

It does not now take weeks to wander through grounds and structures and then be compelled to go away with a jumble of ideas, for the Omaha Exposition people have profited by past experience, and have so improved the arrangement of exhibits that no more than two or three days of time need be consumed in admiration and inspection of the marvelous resources of the West, collected together in the chief city of Nebraska.

Even the new Midway is a reproduction of the far-famed Street of All Nations of 1893, with many improvements upon the original.

The electric lighting of the buildings, grounds and lagoon at night makes a scene of enchanting beauty, alone worth traveling a thousand miles to see.

The means of communication between the city and grounds are ample, and the the distance to be traversed is short.

The ways of reaching Omaha are innumerable, but chief among them is the direct Chicago and Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, with its electric lighted, vestibuled trains, leaving Chicago every night at 6:15 and arriving at Omaha at 8:20 the next morning. Dining car service enroute.

Excursion tickets are on sale at every coupon ticket office in the United States over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway through northern Illinois and central Iowa, as well as at 95 Adams street and at the union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

Good Appetite

And Strength Given by the One True Blood Purifier.

"I was all run down in health and had no appetite. I have taken a number of bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my appetite has returned. Hood's Sarsaparilla has made me strong and well, and I recommend it to all who are in a run down condition." C. L. MURPHY, 218 Franklin Street, Marietta, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

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QUAKER OF TO-DAY.

"FRIENDS" ARE GRADUALLY ADOPTING THE "DRESS OF THE WORLD."

The "Friends" Meeting-House in Rutherford Square, New York—The Absence of the Quaker Dress Commented On—Still Some Are Wearing It.

Whoever has read "Hugh Wynne" must surely remember how scandalized were many of the Friends of the last century when Mistress Maria Wynne the mother of Hugh, broke through the narrow lines which in those days were drawn about Quaker women's dress, and, following her French bent, put upon her cap a bright-colored ribbon, and bedecked herself in colors more suited to her own light-hearted nature than was the sober Quaker gray. But that was many years ago, when the Quakers were stricter than now. At least so it seemed to the onlookers who were present during the yearly meeting held by the Friends lately at their meeting house in Rutherford square

The sober meeting room where the members assembled was not decorated with the national colors, as just now is the fashion at other gatherings, but a sweet-faced woman said that this was from no lack of patriotism, but rather because of the Quakers' inborn dislike for the employment of decoration of any sort. Be that as it may, it is certain that the latter-day Friends have given up the distinctive dress which their ancestors wore for generations, and have blossomed forth as gayly as any descendant of the men and women whom John Wynne distrusted long ago.

A reporter of the Tribune pushed open the door leading into the meeting room, and instead of beholding the sober, decorous garb, there seemed to be fields of freshly blooming flowers, roses, lilacs, and carnations, with all the wild flowers known and loved—buttercups, daisies, dandelions, and the beautiful trailing arbutus

The absence of the Quaker dress was commented upon, and a woman present said: "Well, yes, it seems to be going out of use more and more every year. Of course, some of the older Friends will continue to wear it as long as they live, because of their old associations with it, but the younger members, with a few exceptions, do not adopt it; especially is this true of the larger cities. I don't see how they ever called it becoming. I think it is the reverse. For myself, I have never worn it at all. You see, when my father and mother came East before the war, mother was wearing the Quaker gown and bonnet, and she continued to do so for a year or two afterward. Then, somehow or other, she became dissatisfied with it, and adopted the more fashionable dress worn at the period by New York women. So we children were not accustomed to seeing the dress worn at home, and consequently we did not adopt it for our own wear. My mother never put on the dress again. She kept the old gown in which she had traveled to New York because, she said, it was a reminder to her of the many happy days which she had spent with the Friends out in Indiana."

"But there are some women here who wear the Quaker dress," said the reporter.

"Oh, yes, some few; but you won't see more than ten women today who wear the gray gown and close bonnet which their mothers and grandmothers wore before them. Now, just look over there," and she pointed out a handsome gray-haired woman, whose rich bonnet and gown would, in another assemblage, have given no hint of her religious belief.

"She is a prominent Friend, and yet look how far away she has drifted from the old custom."

Just then the reporter's attention was directed to a pretty little Quaker sitting beside her mother. It was evident that the vanities of this world had tempted her beyond resistance, for her little white frock showed hints of pink through its meshes, and here and there, holding its folds in place, was satin ribbon gleaming brightly, while her golden curls were caught back from her forehead by rose-pink bows of satin. She made such a dainty, pretty picture that one could not help wondering if, in the olden times, the Quaker maidens looked as charming in their sober dress as did this little fairy.—New York Tribune.

A Law-Abiding People.

An English paper gives the following interesting account of the quaintness of virtues of life in Iceland:

There are only two policemen in the whole country, and of these the one is too old and delicate to be able to go out in bad weather, while the other finds time in which to write novels. Their procedure for dealing with criminals is quaint, to say the least of it. Supposing a man is to be arrested—instead of sending some one to arrest him, Icelandic magistrates despatch to him a little note calling upon him to deliver himself up to them at the prison door by a given date. The man, as a rule, obeys the summons, although sometimes instead of doing so he writes—or sends a messenger—to explain that he really cannot go to prison just then, as he has other work on hand. In this case, unless his crime be of an unusually startling nature, an arrangement is entered into between the magistrates and himself by which he is allowed to go into seclusion at the time that suits him best.

The Icelanders pride themselves, and with reason, on the humanity with which they treat their poor. They never send their old pauper folk, excepting the bedridden and the insane of any kind, into workhouses or institutions of any kind, but they receive them into their own homes as visitors. Once a year the authorities draw up a list of the inhabitants who are wealthy enough to contribute to the support of the poor; then, instead of calling upon them to pay a poor rate, they allot to them a certain number of old men and women whom they must provide with board and lodging. The amount of wealth a man possesses determines alike the number of poor he must entertain and the length of time for which he must entertain them. He need not necessarily, although he generally does, receive them into his own house, but may pay for their being received elsewhere. If he does so, however, he is still responsible for their welfare, and is bound to see that they are all well cared for and kindly treated. And woe be to him should he neglect his duty in this respect; the whole community would rise up against him in righteous indignation.

HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS

Of Peculior Interest to the Busy Housewife.

A recent entertainment by a war-relief committee took the form of a military encampment. The hall was hung with flags and military insignia, and the stalls were tents named for the various heroes of the present war, Camp McKinley leading, with Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Shafter and others duly represented. The attendants wore military costumes, music of a patriotic character was furnished and a general martial atmosphere secured.

It looks as if the next fad to which we must all bow down will be the linen-mesh underwear. We have had wool of various thicknesses from the web of a fineness to go literally through the wedding-ring to the fluffy sort that was actually thick enough to measure; we have had silk, heavy and light, and all weights and qualities of cotton, and as a novelty there is naturally left only the linen department to invade. The advocates of the new underwear claim for it coolness in summer and warmth in winter, and hygienic comfort at all times.

It is curious that in the vegetable season, as in the flower season, we moderns have ceased to enjoy nature's products if they are offered at the time when outdoor growth produces them to perfection. Peaches in January are considered much more of a delicacy than peaches in August, and lettuce forced for a February dinner is eaten with a relish entirely absent from its consumption in June in the crispest perfection. At a fashionable florist's in June, when that month of roses was showering her lavish riches through the floral world, there were noticed great bunches of asters, commanding eager purchasers at high prices. Nowadays, nobody seems to want anything in its season. The placard posted on a store, "High-priced Fruit a Specialty," is the keynote to the situation in more lines than midwinter strawberries.

There has been a decided revival this summer of the use of denims as floor covering for country houses. The material now comes in every tint desired as a good background, and is so wide that few seams are needed. In using the material on very uneven floors, it is a good plan to put some inexpensive lining on the floor first, as otherwise the lines and knots of the boards soon show their imprint through the tightly stretched denim. The material is very durable, its only defect being that from its want of design spots show easily.

The growing comfort to be found in even the simplest village homes that are thrown open every summer to city wanderers is worthy of comment. It is possible often now to find in even isolated farm-houses a bathroom which the owner of the house has found it to his interest to provide. In the matter of meals, too, much greater concessions to the habits the rest of the year of the summer boarders is made, notably the appearance on the six o'clock supper table of warm dishes that give a welcome heartiness to the appetites accustomed to dinner at that hour. Much as the summer boarder is maligned by the professional humorist, and much also as his host, Farmer Hayseed, is exaggerated and misquoted, the fact remains that the two classes are immensely useful to each other, and just so far as mutual concessions can be made to cement the tie between them, by so much is the gain, not to say profit also, mutual.

Tomatoes stuffed with fish are a variation of baked tomatoes that is recommended. Canned salmon may be used or any kind of cold boiled fish. A sauce such as is prepared for any fish is made of butter, flour, and milk, paprika and grating of nutmeg being an addition. To this boiled sauce, before it is stirred with the salmon, add the powdered yolks of two eggs, boiled very hard, and the pulp of the tomato The tomato shells are then repacked with this mixture, the top covered with a little buttered cracker crumbs, and the whole baked, with frequent bastings, until browned.

A general formula for cream soups is taken from one of the souvenirs of the Societe Culinaire of the French chefs of New York. Boil any kind of vegetable desired, such as fresh peas, lima beans, asparagus, cauliflower, lettuce, celery, etc., in water with salt; when done, rub through a sieve. Put a piece of butter in the saucepan and stir in some flour, moisten with a cupful of milk, and return the strained vegetable and water; boil for about ten minutes, and when serving stir in the yolks of one or two beaten egg; season to suit. Serve with small fried dice of bread.

Danger in Tin Cans.

Open a can of peaches, apricots, cherries or other fruit—for all fruit is acidulous—let it stand or some time, and the fruit acids and the tin are ready to do their work of poisoning. A chemical knowledge that tells just how the dangerous compound is created is unnecessary to an avoidance of the peril. The rule to follow is never to make lemonade or other acidulated drinks in a tin bucket nor allow them to stand in a vessel of tin, and in the case of canned fruits or fish, immediately upon opening the can, turn the contents out upon a earthenware plate or into a dish that is made of earthenware or glass.

Fruits in heremetically sealed cans, if properly prepared, generate no poison As soon as opened the action of the acid in the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere, begins and in a short time the result is a deadly poison This brief treatment of the question should be remembered by every one, and its instructions followed. The general press also should aid in disseminating this simple knowledge.

Mrs. Hobson's Heavy Mail

Mrs. Hobson, the mother of Naval Constructor Hobson, who is now at Atlanta, says she has lately had thousands of letters from people of every imaginable class of life, some from young men who were fired by the courageous spirit of Richmond Pearson Hobson, others from veterans who extolled the fearless achievement and still more from mothers who wrote to congratulate the mother of one of the famous men of the day. Mrs. Hobson says that requests for her photograph and autograph were numerous and that while she had complied with a great many it was manifestly impossible to accommodate all. She said that her mail had accumulated so heavily that she would be forced to employ several stenographers to catch up with it.

DAIRY WISDOM.

Many cows are coming fresh now and they should have considerate care. The want of care at this time is often the cause of sickness and loss.

Exposure will cause all sorts of inflammatory diseases.

It is cruel and senseless not to do all that is in our power to make them comfortable. Put each cow in a box stall by herself as calving time approaches. Avoid all noise and excitement, and insist that the same person cares for her every day.

A few days before calving each cow should be given a moderate dose of epsom salts; molasses and ginger. After the calf is dropped she should have another dose.

Never neglect the warm bran mash immediately after the calf is dropped, and never fail to take the chill off the water for at least ten days.

If the weather is at all cold put a blanket on the calf, a little flannel blanket is just the thing. Sew strings to tie around the neck and under the belly. As the calf grows the blanket can be let out to fit. Our calves have often worn these little blankets, and grown so that they little more than cover their backs—and oh how pretty and sleek they looked.

We do not think it best for calf or cow to leave the calf by the mother more than ten days.

If the udder is inclined to be inflamed, bathe with hot water and rub thoroughly dry, reduce the feed and nature will help.

The man who cannot be especially gentle and tender with his cows at this time, should not be a dairyman or stock breeder, and will never succeed. He should immediately go into other business.

If the fodder begins to get low, don't scrimp the cattle, better buy some clover hay and some grain.

The nice bull calves ought not all be made into veal. Let the earliest ones go so, for they will bring the highest prices.

Where the most thought and care are bestowed on the cows, there the cows give the best net dividends. It is about so with all business.

HORSE TALK.

If you wish to develop a fine colt into a perfect horse, do not let it lose its colt flesh.

The breeding mare must be watched closely now. More than any other animal, unless it is a stallion, she needs exercise.

If she is worked lightly every day, so long as she is not required to pull heavy loads, it will be better than to have a lack of exercise. Care must be had in feeding the mare so the colt will be streng. Plenty of clover hay and wheat bran is a necessity if you expect a strong colt.

A weak colt is a great bother and chances are that it will die.

The colt must be fed before it is born. After it is born it must get milk from its mother within half an hour.

Great care should be taken to see that it gets nourishment as soon as possible, and if the mare is inclined to give too much milk, her feed should be lessened for a few days.

Always start the milk with the thumb and finger, as it may start so hard that the colt will seem to suck and yet get nothing. Be sure that it swallows.

If the mare is worked she should not be worked hard enough to become heated. If she should become heated the colt should not be allowed to suck until she is thoroughly cool.

As soon as possible the colt should be taught to eat grain with its mother, and as soon as it will eat, it should have its regular allowance of bran, oats and oilmeal, in a manger by itself.

Some farmers colts always develop spavin, ringbone and other blemishes, because they never give food suitable to make perfect development of the bone tissues and muscles.

A horse that is sweating and uncomfortable usually has something to make him so. See if a strap does not gall him, or collar or crupper cut him.

SWINE.

Give the breeding sow but little corn.

Nobody cares to eat a ham that is half fat.

A long, broad back, is a great feature in a pig.

The brood sow should not run with other hogs.

Plank floors, wet beds and stiff joints are partners.

Bear in mind the advantage of earliness for fall pigs.

Dilute cow's milk one-third for feeding a new-born pig.

Choose a good sire, even at double the fee of a poorer one.

Dry feed causes constipation. Don't forget to give some roots or apples.

Clover hay is not a bad substitute for clover pasture. Let the pigs have an armful now and then.

If the pigs have a little corn to crack in their teeth, they like it, but do not keep them on corn or cornmeal.

When a pig eats all the cornmeal it can cram down, it is wasting half of it. Try half the meal with an equal bulk of bran.

Breeders are getting things down too fine when pigs' leg-bones are too small to bear up their big bodies. Keep the two in proportion.

The swine plague usually hits careless breeders the hardest. The epidemic of 1896 may not have been an unmixed evil. Let's all be more careful.

Perhaps a load of manure taken out of the yard would make it more comfortable for the hogs, and not hurt the farm any if spread broad-cast where it will not wash.

One man hangs over the fence and pours part of the slop into the trough and a part on the back of the pigs; the other has a covered chute running through the fence into the trough and pours the slops into it. Which is the wise man?

HIS UNIQUE OCCUPATION.

Uncle Sam's Invaluable Chief of Mule Trainers Whose Name is Mooney.

Thomas Mooney, chief packer of the United States Army, is in St. Louis. To get here it was necessary for him to travel 6,000 miles; to go from where the thermometer registered 25 degrees below zero to a 90-in-the-shade climate Mooney did this and has suffered not a jot. His health is such that climate has little or no effect upon it. He weights, stripped, 260 pounds, and bears not an ounce of superfluous flesh. Forty-five years old, six feet two in height, blue eyes that laugh all the time, good nature to throw away, a man with such a big heart that nature had to build a gigantic frame to cover it. Such a man is Mooney. In looks Mooney does not appear over 30. He is such a man as Kipling could immortalize.

Money hurried down from Dyea, Alaska, where he was sent last fal to pack supplies over Chilkoot Pass. Since coming here Mooney has trained twenty-two bands of mules and sent them to the front. He has eight more trains in hand, and so far has been ordered to raise thirty-two trains, making a total of 2,016 mules.

To each mule sent out there is an aparejos. An aparejos consists of two pieces of leather sewn together, twenty-two to twenty-five inches wide and from fifty-four to sixty-two inches long, divided through the side by a fold. This fold fits across the back of the mule, allowing the sides of the pack saddle to fall around the mule's sides to a point thirty inches from the center of the mule's back. The aparejos is simply an ingenious contrivance to protect the mule's back. Underneath the aparejos two blankets are placed and all are held in place by what is known as a cinch. The cinch consists of a girth ten inches wide and from sixty-eight to seventy-four inches long, passing on the outside over blankets, aparejos and all the fastening at the side in the same manner as a saddle girth. When all of this is placed in position on the mule the pack or load is wrapped in canvas strips, in two bundles, and bound on the sides by means of a lash rope.

"Mules can pack from 400 to 700 pounds if the stuff is put on properly," said Mooney. "In this war mules will carry all the provisions and ammunition of the army. Cuba is a mountainous country, and it would be impossible to use wagons. I never saw but one mountain a mule could not climb. That was Chilkoot Pass in Alaska. It comes nearer being straight up than any place I ever saw where people had to go. It is 1,750 feet from the bottom to the top.

Meteor Seen From a Ship.

Passengers on the steamer Norfolk, which arrived from Norfolk recently witnessed on Chesapeake Bay the fall of a meteor, the most brilliant one that has ever been seen in this section of the country. The meteor fell in the southeast quarter, and far out to sea, leaving behind a trail of fire that extended half way across the firmament. As the great satellite shot across the sky it lighted up the entire bay, throwing a silvery sheen on the black waves as brilliant as the moon's rays when that orb is fullest.

Night had just fallen when the meteor appeared. It was shortly after 8:30 o'clock, and the boat, an hour out from Old Point Comfort, was proceeding rapidly up the Chesapeake, making for the mouth of the Potomac River. The large crowd enjoying the sail from the deck noticed suddenly a falling star. Instead of disappearing immediately, as is usually the case, the falling body continued on its sweeping course, moving in a semi-circular direction toward the horizon. As it approached, the meteor gradually appeared larger, until when it flashed over the ship it was one great white, blazing mass, having the appearance of a gigantic Roman candle ball, a stream of sparks following in its wake, apparently many miles in length.

As the crowd, awe stricken, watched the beautiful display the blaze disappeared behind a bank of dense clouds, appearing a fraction of a moment later through a rift near the horizon, and finally disappearing forever. The meteor made a profound impression on all the passengers. It was all over in a moment, the "falling star" traveling at a rate of speed beyond computation.

Deer Hunting With Eagles.

The berkute or bearcoote, the golden eagle, is trained and used by the natives of Tartary and the Kirghis steppes for hunting foxes, wolves, boars and deer. Mr. Harting quotes this description from Atkinson: "We had not gone far when several large deer rushed past a jutting point of the rocks and bounded over the plain about three hundred yards from us. In an instant the bearcoote was unhooded and his shackles removed, when he sprang from his perch and soared into the air. I watched him ascend as he wheeled round, and was under the impression that he had not seen the animals; but in this I was mistaken. He had now risen to a considerable height and seemed to poise himself for a minute, says Forest and Stream.

"After this he gave two or three flaps with his wings and swooped off in a straight line toward his prey. I could not perceive that his wings moved, but he went at a fearful rate of speed. I gave my horse his head and a touch of the whip; in a few minutes he carried me to the front, and I was riding neck and neck with one of the keepers. When we were about two hundred yards off the bearcoote struck his prey. The bearcoote had struck one talon into his neck, the other into his back, and with his beak was tearing into the animal's liver."

Arctic Railroad.

A railroad is being talked of to extend entirely across Northern Sweden and Norway from the northern end of the Gulf of Finland, northwest to Ofoten on the Atlantic, about 120 miles north of the Arctic Circle. A part of the route is formed by an old railroad built for carrying iron ore, most of which is north of the Arctic Circle, and Sweden has now provided for extending it 143 miles to the Norwegian border at a point only twenty-five miles from Ofoten. At the other end the railroad will connect with a line in Finland, down to the east coast of the Gulf of Finland, and from the Finnish border to Ofoten the length of the line will be just 200 miles. The Swedish line is estimated to cost about $6,000,000, and is to be built largely for strategic reasons.

WARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

- - TRAVELER'S REGISTER. - -

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Pullman Sleeping Cars on Nos. 8 and 15; Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars on No. 6 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station for the East. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight; Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Westward.	9 AM	3 PM	15 PM	31 AM	11 PM
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	*12 30	*3 30	*10 00	*5 05
Beaver Falls "	8 05	1 36	7 36	6 16	6 45
Columbiana "				7 28	
Leetonia "				7 35	
Salem "	9 12			7 50	
Alliance ar.	9 25	2 47		8 05	7 25
Alliance lv.	9 50	3 00	8 34	8 20	7 55
Maximo "	9 55	3 05	8 39	8 20	PM
Louisville "				8 37	
Canton "	10 26	3 27	9 05	8 49	
Massillon "	10 38	3 40	9 16	9 02	
Lawrence "				9 22	
Burton City "				9 37	
Orrville "	11 01	4 03	10 06	9 44	
Smithville "				9 55	
Wooster "	11 18	4 21	10 26	10 10	
Shreve "				10 22	
Big Prairie "				10 44	
Lakeville "				10 54	
Loudonville "				10 57	
Perrysville "				11 10	39
Lucas "				11 20	AM
Mansfield "	12 25	5 30	11 36	11 50	*6 30
Crestline ar	*12 50	5 55	11 59	12 20	6 55
Bucyrus " lv.	1 16	PM	12 26	4 03	7 33
Lima "	2 50		2 00	6 10	9 50
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	7 05	10 43
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 35	8 10	11 55
Warsaw " lv.	5 31		4 42		1 26
Plymouth "	6 10		5 18		2 10
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 17		3 23
Chicago ar.	9 00		7 45		5 05
	PM		AM	PM	PM

Eastward.	20 AM	8 PM	4 PM	6 AM	
Chicago lv.	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45	
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00	
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59	
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37	
Ft. Wayne ar.	*12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52	
Van Wert lv.	2 18	8 43	6 36		32
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 35	8 30	AM
Bucyrus "	5 19	11 19	9 45	10 09	*8 20
Crestline "	6 10	11 55	10 25	10 50	9 20
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 45
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	5 57
Perrysville "	7 08			11 41	6 07
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 17
Lakeville "	7 33			12 03	6 27
Big Prairie "	7 39			12 12	6 31
Shreve "	7 46			12 20	6 39
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 00
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 11
Orrville "	8 35	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 25
Burton City "	8 37				7 31
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 38
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	7 50
Canton "	9 20	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 05
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 24
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 36
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50
Alliance lv.	10 10	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40
Salem "	10 39	3 34	2 28	3 38	10 10
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b	10 25
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	3 55	4 45	11 45
Pittsb'gh ar.	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM

*Daily. †Except Sunday. | Meals. ‡Flag Stop. b Stops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C. A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by Nos. 6, 8, 32 and for Columbus by Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31 and 32. Nos. 9 and 15 connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo. Nos. 4 and 8 connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-C PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898. ¢

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
Central Standard	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Bellaire	.....	5 50		
Bridgeport	.....	6 05	1 40	5 00
Uhrichsville	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia	5 04	8 28	4 08	7 28
Canal Dover	5 11	8 36	4 10	7 35
Justus	5 41	9 04	4 39	8 03
Massillon	6 00	9 23	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton	6 18	9 40	5 11	.....
Warwick	6 25	9 49	5 18	.....
Sterling	6 48	10 12	5 40	.....
Seville	6 55	10 18	5 48	.....
Chippewa Lake	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Medina	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 25	10 50	6 40	3 26
Grafton	8 43	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
Central Standard	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Cleveland	7 20	2 25	5 30	.....
Brooklyn	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick	9 19	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 30
Justus	10 03	5 02	8 25	6 46
Canal Dover	10 34	5 31	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 23
Uhrichsville	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire	.....	8 25	.....	.....

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain	6 27	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester	7 28	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R.R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 46	No. 4.	No. 8.	No. 10	No. 6.
	*	*	†	*	†
	A. M.	A.M	A.M	P M	P. M
Massillon	7 00	9 00	11 30	3 30	6 30
Canton	7 30	9 30	12 00	4 00	7 00
Akron	8 00	10 00	12 30	4 30	7 30
Cleveland	9 00	11 00	1 30	5 30	8 30

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.	No. 5.	No. 47
	†	†	†	*	*
	A.M	A.M	A.M	P M	P. M
Cleveland	7 00	11 00	1 30	5 30	8 30
Akron	8 00	12 00	2 30	6 30	9 30
Canton	8 30	12 30	3 00	7 00	10 00
Massillon	9 00	1 00	3 30	7 30	10 30

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent, Hotel Sailer.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	26 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun		
	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		
Cleveland....Lv	8 30	7 40	3 15	.....		
Euclid Ave... "	9 00	7 30	3 45	.....		
Newburg ..... "	9 13	3 05	3 57	.....		
Hudson ..... "	9 45	4 40	4 18	.....		
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 08	4 33	.....		
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....		
Orrville ...{ Ar	11 07	10 05	5 49	.....		
Orrville ...{ Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45	.....		
Millersburg.. "	11 47	11 40	6 22	6 05		
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 19	p. m.	7 07		
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 55	12 35		7 22		
Mt. Vernon { Lv	1 05	12 40		7 25		
Canterburg.. "	1 17	1 10		7 37		
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 38		8 08		
Columbus....Ar	2 15	2 15		8 35		
	p. m.	p. m.		a. m.		
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 45		.....		
	p. m.	p. m.				

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.		
Cincinnati..Lv	8 00	8 05	.....	.....		
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 35	.....	4 35		
Westerville.. "	11 58	1 06	.....	5 07		
Centerburg... "	12 31	1 51	.....	5 39		
M. Vernon { Ar	12 55	2 20	.....	6 05		
M. Vernon { Lv	1 00	2 25	.....	16 10		
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	.....	6 25		
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	8 50	7 35		
Orrville... { Ar	3 05	4 45	9 35	p.m.		
Orrville... { Lv	3 10	4 55	9 40	.....		
Akron..... { Ar	.....	5 50	.....	.....		
Akron..... { Lv	4 05	16 05	11077	.....		
Cuyahoga F.. "	4 17	6 17	10 48	.....		
Hudson..... "	4 30	6 30	11 02	.....		
Newburg..... "	5 05	7 05	11 42	.....		
Euclid Ave.. "	5 16	7 16	12 04	.....		
Cleveland....Ar	5 30	7 30	10	.....		
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.			

	114	Mls.	Dresden Branch	118
	a.m.			p.m.
.....	10 11	.....	Lv..Millersburg..Ar	10 05
.....	7 00	0	" ....Killbuck.... "	5 21
.....	8 10	18	" ....Warsaw.... "	4 11
.....	8 55	27	" ...Coopertale... "	3 30
.....	9 21	35	Ar....Trinway.... "	2 25
.....	†10 15	50	Ar ...Zanesville...Ar	†1 20
	a.m.			

† Daily except Sunday. ‖ Lunch.

Where no time is given trains do not stop

Nos 2 and 3 carry Parlor Cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati Fare 25 cents between Cleveland and Columbus, or intermediate stations; 50 cents between Cleveland and Cincinnati, or intermediate stations south of Columbus.

Nos. 27 and 28 carry vestibuled sleeping cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

No. 27 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Columbus and Cleveland, and can be occupied by passengers after 9:00 p.m. at the west end of the Union Station.

No. 28 has a local vestibuled sleeper between Cleveland and Columbus. This sleeper arrives at Columbus at 3:15 a.m. and is put at east end Union Depot. Passengers can occupy their berths until 7:00 a.m.

For any information, address,

C. P. DALY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. E. HANNIGAN, Asst. Pass. Agt

CLEVELAND, O.

C. E. WHITTLESEY, Passenger Agent, 23 North High St. COLUMBUS, O.

W. & L. E. Ry EXCURSIONS

To Toledo, O., account the National Convention of Letter Carriers. Round trip tickets will be sold September 4th and 5th, good returning to September 10th, at one fare for the round trip.

To Columbus, O. for Ohio state fair. Tickets will be sold on August 29th to September 2nd, good to return September 3rd, at one fare for the round trip.

To Wheeling, account Wheeling state fair. Tickets will be sold on September 5th to 9th, good returning until September 10th, at the rate of one fare for the round trip.

To Orrville, O. for the Central Ohio fair. Low-round trip tickets will be sold on September 13th to 16, good for return until September 17th.

New W. & L. E. Ry. time table taking effect Sunday, August 28th from Massillon.

Trains eastbound:

No. 7, leave.....6:45 a. m.
No 1, " .....11:50 a. m.
*No. 3, " ..... 5:42 p. m.

Trains westbound:

*No. 4, leave.....8:50 a. m.
No 6. " ..... 1:50 p. m.
No. 8, arrive, stops here, 7:20 p. m.

*Daily.

Others daily except Sunday.

Do You Wish to Gain Flesh?

Ninety per cent. of our passengers gain from five to ten pounds on a trip to Mackinac. If you are run down take a cruise up the Lakes. We guarantee your outing will benefit you. The cost is within the reach of all. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet. Address, A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D & C. Steamers, The Coast Line, Detroit, Mich.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, accidents of any sort.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wednesday, June 15, '98, interurban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

6 00 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
6 30 a m	12 00 m	6 00 p m
7 00 a m	12 30 p m	6 30 p m
7 30 a m	1 00 p m	7 00 p m
8 00 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 30 a m	2 00 p m	8 00 p m
9 00 a m	2 30 p m	8 30 p m
9 30 a m	3 00 p m	9 00 p m
10 00 a m	3 30 p m	10 00 p m
10 30 a m	4 00 p m	

Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 9:00 a.m. connect for the City.

For special terms, rates and information apply to

C. E. [illegible], Gen. Mgr., Massillon, O.

FINALLY WINS A GAME.

Sunday's Eleven Inning Contest Goes to Canton.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

The Game Really Should Have Been Massillon's, with the Score 3 to 1, but a Little Carelessness Did Great Damage—Daly Gives a Lesson in Fielding.

For eleven innings, each characterized by playing that was fast and exciting, a battle royal was on at the Meyer's lake park, Sunday, and the largest crowd of the season became hoarse shouting its appreciation. Sometimes the cheers were for Massillon players, for nearly half of the spectators were Massillonians, and often they were for Canton. The number of persons present was estimated at about 1,800.

Pitcher Heyman had wonderful control, Canton being completely at his mercy. His only mistake in the whole game was an effort he made to get a ball that, but for his interference, Bullock could have nicely handled and doubtless started for a double play. One man was out and two men were on bases. This was in the eighth. Drumm hit sharply to the infield. Heyman reached out one hand and barely touched the ball. But he changed its course, and Shortstop Bullock was unable to get it. Consequently two runs went in, making the score 3 to 3. Canton made the winning run in the last half of the eleventh inning. One man was out and Hammond was on second. The latter scored on Berry's safe hit.

Cooper made two catches in center field that nearly set Canton wild. Then Daly did a turn that filled everybody with wonder, and in comparison the feats of Cooper became quite commonplace. It was a fly for which he had to run far back into the field. In running his back was toward the ball and he had not much chance to gauge it. Yet he got it, and another score was prevented.

Some exception was taken to the umpiring of Humbach, but the decisions referred to were probably made more through ignorance than with an intention to rob. Once Witt, it was said, failed to touch second base while running to third. Humbach's back was turned, for the man at first demanded his attention, and he knew nothing about what Witt had done until the second baseman told him. Then he called Witt out, Humbach simply did not know that he was paid for making decisions on things that he saw, and on these alone. He probably thought he could decide anything that he wanted to. Then some thought that he was pretty bad on balls and strikes, but nobody in Massillon is going to say anything about it, now that it won seven of the nine games played with Canton, and it can stand to lose a couple-to the umpire if necessary.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE.

Canton.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Cooper, m	2	1	2	0	0
Reisling, c	1	0	8	3	0
Drumm, 2b	0	2	2	4	0
Hammond, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Winters, 1b	0	0	13	0	0
Berry, s s	0	1	4	3	0
Hallam, l f	0	0	2	0	0
Barnhart, r f	0	0	0	0	0
Mahaffey, p	0	1	1	6	0
Totals	4	6	33	17	0

Massillon.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daly, m	0	2	3	1	0
Bullock ss	1	2	3	1	0
Anderson, c	1	2	2	2	0
Stark, 1b	0	2	11	1	1
Buhmair, 3b	0	1	1	5	1
Witt, 2b	0	4	5	2	0
Heyman, p	0	0	0	5	1
Gove, lf	1	1	4	0	1
Nolan, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	3	15	31	17	4

Massillon.
Runs . 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3.
Hits . . 0 2 0 3 2 1 1 3 2 1 0—15.

Canton.
Runs . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—4.
Hits . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—6.

Struck out—By Mahaffey 7, by Heyman 2.
Two-base hit—Gove
Stolen base—Anderson.
Hit by pitched balls—Buhmair, Reisling
Bases on balls—Off Heyman 2.
Umpire—Humbach.
Scorer—Dial.

SATURDAY'S GAME AND OTHER NEWS.

The Massillon baseball team won a game at New Berlin, Saturday, on grounds that were in every respect the best on which the club has played this season. Keller and Anderson were the battery, and their excellent work, together with the good support, made the victory easy. Dial at short, and Buhmair at third played good ball. The score was 10 to 5. The New Berlin lads are a lively lot of players, and the Massillon boys are well pleased with the treatment they received.

The new uniforms of the Massillon team will arrive before next Sunday, on which day they will be worn for the first time. The color of both trowsers and blouses is a sort of tan.

The Pumpkin Hill baseball team defeated the Genoa team, Sunday, by the score of 16 to 6. The batteries were the Smith boys for Pumpkin Hill, and the Doll brothers for Genoa. In the afternoon the Pumpkin Hills were to have met the Forty Corners team, but the latter failed to appear. William Geltz, manager of the Pumpkin Hill club, today stated that he stood ready to make arrangements with all comers. His team, he thinks, is next in rank to Mr. Gove's aggregation.

Massillon and Canton young men are at it in Benedict's park. this afternoon. It is the postponed game of a week ago.

The Erie street baseball team defeated the Genoa boys, Sunday afternoon by the score of 15 to 9.

A Splendid Map.

Call and see the Rand & McNally general map of the United States and the world for 75c at the Independent Company office.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

Fifteen Men in Relays Are Required to Work Them.

Dynamite guns, such as are used upon the Vesuvius, are operated upon an entirely different principle from the ordinary powder guns. They have engines and boilers and air compressors and coolers and all sorts of intricate machinery in a house not far away, by which the projectiles are fired. The dynamite or gun cotton or explosive gelatin or whatever the explosive material may be is contained in the projectile only This projectile is called an "aerial torpedo" by the manufacturers and is exploded by means of a fuse similar to any powder gun's.

Dynamite or any other high explosive cannot be used in an ordinary cannon, because the powder would explode the dynamite before it left the gun, therefore the system of using compressed air came into vogue as the only method of throwing dynamite to any distance. The air is compressed and passed along through various tubes before reaching the gun and is used at about 1,000 pounds pressure to the square inch, which is much less than the power of powder. Dynamite will be exploded at about 5,000 pounds pressure to the square inch. These guns are enormous affairs, smoothbore, 50 feet in length, made of the best iron, in three sections, flanged and bolted together and supported on a steel carriage The carriage is mounted upon a steel racing ring, so called, and the system of handling is by means of an electric motor As these guns are covered by a large number of patents they are very expensive, costing the government many thousands of dollars each Fifteen men in relays are required to work them

The gunner stands upon a platform on the left side of the carriage, uses a fine telescopic sight, and when all is ready he pulls a lever which allows the compressed air to enter the gun, and the discharge takes place. These guns are all loaded at the breech, and the projectile is handled by a separate carriage The projectile is about 10 feet in length for the 15 inch gun, and when charged with 500 pounds of dynamite or gun cotton weighs fully 1,000 pounds It is a steel tube composed of walls three-sixteenths of an inch thick and has a spiral vane at the rear. The fuse is a foot in length and weighs 20 pounds. This fuse contains two pounds and a half of dry gun cotton and a few grains of fulminate of mercury as a detonator It is set to explode at impact or as the gunner may desire as to time —Leslie's Weekly

A TRANSPOSITION.

It Mangled the Salutation, but the King Controlled His Face.

An American who years ago served as our minister to Spain was fond of telling the following joke upon himself:

Shortly after he had become settled in his new home he was bidden to a state ceremonial, where he was to be presented to the king. His knowledge of languages was limited to English and French, and being desirous of addressing the sovereign in his own tongue he took pains to "coach" for the occasion. Several phrases were rehearsed until he felt that he had mastered them When the critical moment arrived, he saluted the king with great dignity, spoke a few words in Spanish and passed on

"What did you say?" asked an English gentleman.

"I spoke in Spanish," was the rejoinder. "I said, 'I cast myself at your feet,' which I am told is the most respectful form of salutation."

"Ah, no," corrected a Spaniard, who had been observed to smile at the embassador's greeting "You are mistaken. You transposed your words, and quite altered the meaning."

"What did I say?" asked the diplomat.

With a twinkle in his eye the Spaniard made answer, 'What you really said was, 'I throw my heels at your head.'"

But the king had not betrayed by so much as the fluttering of an eyelid that anything unusual had occurred.—Harper's Magazine.

No Fixation In Space.

The common idea as to the path of the earth being "fixed in space" is taken exception to by astronomers on the ground that there are few if any things in the domain of astronomy that can really be called fixed space, that fact being that unceasing changes are going on, though these changes are generally so slow as to escape the notice of a superficial observer, but are fortunately periodic, so that they fall within the possibility of computation. Thus the earth's path is not fixed, since the ecliptic undergoes a very slow change so that, while at present it is a few seconds more than 23 degrees 27 minutes, in about 15,000 years, astronomers calculate, it will be reduced to 22 degrees 15 minutes, after which it will begin to increase again, a change so slow and within such narrow limits that it can produce no sensible alteration in the seasons.—Kansas City Journal.

Even Up.

While some Swiss militiamen were resting from their drill one of the men stepped from the ranks to light his cigar from that of the officer The latter took this evidence of the "spirit of freedom" in good part, but said, "In the Prussian army you could not have done this, John."

"Right you are," was the prompt reply, "but in the Prussian army you could not be an officer."

Red Pipestone Quarry.

Every one familiar with Longfellow's "Hiawatha" remembers the references to the famous red pipestone quarry, which is situated at the extreme eastern boundary of South Dakota This is the only quarry of the kind known to exist on the American continent.

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidæ. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogous and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimns either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malayan archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles, and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

A planter in Honduras has a right to "register" himself and 50 laborers, whereby they are exempt from military service.

A Painter's Conscience.

In the course of some reminiscences of Sir Edward Burne-Jones a correspondent of The Westminster Gazette remarks: Those who are not "offended" by the paradoxes of Charles Lamb would have delighted in Burne-Jones' play of humor and imagination. Let me justify my reference to Charles Lamb.

I once returned to Burne-Jones some books which he had lent me 30 years before, writing to him to the effect that if it was base to keep borrowed books so long it was heroic to return them after such long possession as might well breed the sense of ownership. In reply he said:

"The return of those books has simply staggered me. It has also pained me, for it seems to raise the standard of morality in these matters and perhaps to sting the susceptible consciences of book borrowers. I have many borrowed books on my shelves. I would rather the owners should die than that I should have to think about these things and return them. I have two costly volumes that were lent to me before that little incident of ours, which, you may remember, was in Red Lion square. I hope the owner is no more, for I simply will not give them up. And you have made me uneasy and have helped to turn an amiable rascal into a confirmed villain. Your affectionate NED."

His Young Wife.

"He lived a bachelor until he was 50 and then married a woman young enough to be his daughter."

"Daughter? Why, she was young enough to be his second wife."—Detroit Journal.

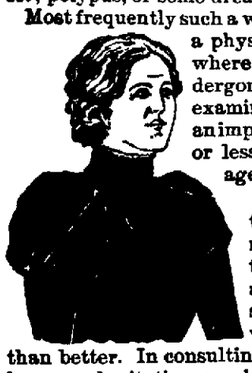
CONSULTING A WOMAN.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Inspires Confidence and Hope.

Examination by a male physician is a hard trial to a delicately organized woman.

She puts it off as long as she dare, and is only driven to it by fear of cancer, polypus, or some dreadful ill.

Most frequently such a woman leaves



a physician's office where she has undergone a critical examination with an impression, more or less, of discouragement.

This condition of the mind destroys the effect of advice; and she grows worse rather than better. In consulting Mrs. Pinkham no hesitation need be felt, the story is told to a woman and is wholly confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., she offers sick women her advice without charge.

Her intimate knowledge of women's troubles makes her letter of advice a wellspring of hope, and her wide experience and skill point the way to health.

"I suffered with ovarian trouble for seven years, and no doctor knew what was the matter with me. I had spells which would last for two days or more. I thought I would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken seven bottles of it, and am entirely cured."—MRS JOHN FOREMAN, 26 N. Woodberry Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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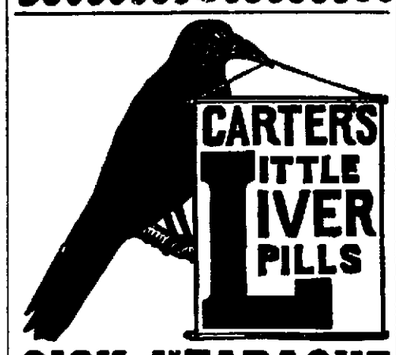

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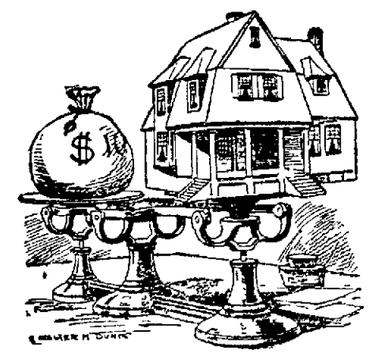

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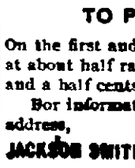

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MAY SPLIT UP SAMOA.

Death of King Malietoa Likely to Cause Such Action.

PROBABLY A PROBLEM FOR HAY.

This Government Might Take the Island of Tutwila For a Naval Station—England Would Likely Take the Largest One and Germany Next In Size.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The state department had not by yesterday been officially advised of the reported death of King Malieton of Samoa, and in all likelihood must remain in official ignorance of the event for some time to come, owing to the slow means of communication at the disposal of the department. It is the general impression here that the death of the king will result in the overthrow of the present form of government of the islands, maintained as it is by the joint action of the United States, Great Britain and Germany. Official reports to the state department show that this government is the most expensive and unsatisfactory of any in the world, having regard to the population of the Samoan group.

In the capital city, Apia, there is maintained a tripartite municipal government at vast proportional expense, while the reports show that 32 ratepayers are obliged to bear the entire cost. For some years back the existing arrangement for the government of the Samoan group has been satisfactory to none of the three governments, yet it has been continued for the reason that nothing better could be suggested that would be acceptable to the three nations. Now there are indications that at least one of the parties is coming around to what was a favorite plan of settlement of the state department, namely, a disruption of the present tripartite government, and an absolute division of the islands of the group between the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The principal object of our government has been to retain possession of a coaling or a full naval station in the islands, so as to afford a base of naval operations in the vicinity of Australasia, as well as to ensure an open port for our merchant steamers on the long voyage from San Francisco to Australia. The United States now holds title to some ground for a coaling station at Pago Pago, on the island of Tutwila. This island is the least in size of any of the group, but is more than large enough to support a naval station, so that it has been the plan of the state department to acquire it as a whole in event of the dissolution of the tripartite agreement.

Basing the division on the existing interests of the three nations, Germany, holding the largest interest, would take the island second in size, possessing the capital, Apia, while Great Britain would receive the largest of the group but the second in commercial importance. It is probable that among the first duties falling to Mr. Hay, when he assumes the office of secretary of state, will be the consideration of some plan to tide over the crisis expected to follow the death of the king.

FOR NATIONAL MILITIA.

Major Hayes Proposed a Plan—Thinks Cooks and Homesickness Caused Complaint Among Troops.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 31.—Major Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, who is said to be the only volunteer officer that served in both the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns, and who is accompanying President McKinley on his present trip, has proposed a plan to the chief executive, providing that the president shall appoint an adjutant general for each state; that as many bodies of militia shall be raised in each state as circumstances require, and that all officers of such militia shall be nominated by the governors of the various states. They would then be under the direct control of the national government.

Major Hayes, when asked what he thought of the charges of starvation from the regiments at the front, said:

"Look at me. Do I looked starved? I lived on the same rations as the soldiers and have grown fleshy on that fare."

Hayes was attired in the brown canvas uniform of a field officer and looked brown as his suit, and rugged as a veteran.

"I may be wrong," said he, "but in my opinion, the greatest cause for complaint is summed up in 'cooks and homesickness.'"

General Weyler's Policy.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—General Weyler, according to a special dispatch from Madrid, published here yesterday afternoon, has outlined his future policy. He proposes, it appears, to be independent both of the government and the opposition, "always aiming to preserve the country and to reorganize the army." He said the united republicans have no personal animus against the queen, their only object being to "adopt a firm, international stand, one result which would be to check in some measure England's ambition."

WILHELMINA OF AGE.

Queen Regent of Holland Will Soon Turn Over the Throne to the Young Lady.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 31.—The queen regent of Holland, in a proclamation issued yesterday, upon the occasion of the end of her regency, her daughter, Queen Wilhemina, coming of age today, expressed warm pleasure at seeing the whole nation "ranged joyously around the throne of the young queen," thanked God that her dearest wish had been heard, and, after thanking the people fof their loving and faithful support of herself, invokes God's blessing upon the youthful sovereign.

Spanish Standard For McKinley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31. — Captain Harry Alvin Hall of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, is here one of a committee to present President McKinley with a Spanish standard captured in a fight with Porto Rico.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Market rallied easily, but some doubt as to its future. Much difference of opinion. Prominent bull operators say October and November will be months of rapid advancing in prices. Conservatives say market a good purchase. Some signs of returning activity in U. & L. Bulls talking of higer prices. Money continues easy. Insiders continue bullish on B. P. T. Evidence of large buying of N. P. commons.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	143¼	144⅝	143¼	143⅞
American Tobacco	145¼	146	144	144⅞
Atchison (Pfd.)	36⅝	36½	36¼	36¼
C. B. & Q.	117	117	116⅞	117
Chicago Gas	106	108	105⅞	108
Louisville & Nashville	58⅞	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝
New York Central	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118½
Manhattan	96¼	96⅝	94⅞	96⅛
Missouri Pacific	35½	36⅜	35	36
Rock Island	105⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105⅛
St. Paul	113¾	113½	112⅝	112¾
Western Union	94⅜	94⅝	93¾	93⅞

CHICAGO, Aug. 3L—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, lower, $3.55@$4 05; cattle dull, beeves $4.00@$5 60.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
Wheat				
Sept	64	64½	63⅝	63⅞
Dec	61⅞	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝
May	64	64¼	63⅛	63⅝
Corn.				
Sept	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
Dec.	30⅝	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝
Oats.				
Sept	20	20	19¾	19⅛
Pork				
Sept	8 80	8 80	8 67	8 67
Dec.	8 87	8 97	8 92	8 82
Lard				
Sept	5 10	5 12	5 05	5 05
Dec	5 22	5 22	5 15	5 10

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Wheat acts weak. Liverpool cabled wheat ¼ penny lower. Our market had a little rally, but failed to hold. There was little news, and trade were scalping. The close was weaks Puts and calls on September, 63, 64½.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 67¼.

DALTON, Sept. 1.—Wheat, 65-68

BEACH CITY, Sept. 1.—Wheat, 65.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	68
Wheat (new)	68
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	$2 75
Timothy Seed	1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per lb	6
Hams, per lb	8
Shoulders per lb	6-8
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.

WHEAT—No. 2 red new, 64@65c.

CORN—No 2 yellow ear, 40@41c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 36@36½c; high mixed, shelled, 35@3 c

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 25@26c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26½@27c; extra new, No. 3 white, 24@24½c, light mixed, 23½@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, $9.50@9.75; do new $8 50@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.00@8.00; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 60@70c per pair, small, 45@55c spring chickens, 25@50c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 7@8c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12@13c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 13@15c, geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21@21½c, extra creamery, 20@20½c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 18@18½c country roll, 13@15c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@8½c, new Ohios, full cream, 8@8½c; Wisconsin Swiss 11½@12c, limburger, new, 9½@10c; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Onio in cases, 13@15½c; candled, 14@14½c.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.

CATTLE—The supply on Monday 110 cars; market 10@15c lower on best cattle and 20@30c lower on common and medium. We quote prices Extra, $5.25@5.40, prime, $5.10@5.20, good, $4.90@5.00 tidy, $4.60@4.80; fair, $4.00@4.40; common, $3.50@3.85, heifers, $3.25@4.25 fat oxen, $2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.00@4.00; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, $20 00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday 30 loads; market ruled steady at the previous week's closing prices. Today supply light; market steady on best grades, others slow. We quote sales: Prime mediums, $4.25@4.30; good Yorkers, $4 20@4 25, heavy hogs, $4.10@4.15; common to fair Yorkers, $4.05@4.10, grassers and stubblers, $3.85@4.00; pigs, as to quality, $3.70@4.00; roughs, $2 50@3 60, skips and common pigs, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday 12 loads; market strong. Supply today light; market steady. We quote: Choice, $4.60@4.65, good, $4.40@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75, choice spring lambs, $5.60@5.80; common to good, $4 00@ 40; veal calves, $7.00@7.25; heavy and thin calves, $4.0.@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.

HOGS—Market steady at $3.25@4 10.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.80@4.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady at $2.25@4.25. Lambs—Market steady at $3 75@5.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

WHEAT—Spot market steady; No. 2 red, 73⅞@74½c f. o. b. afloat; to arrive, 74⅜c.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 36¾c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 26½@27c; No 2 white, new, 28@29c.

CATTLE—No trade of importance. Feeling weak. Cables firm Live cattle, 11@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@8¾c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep steady, good to choice lambs 10c higher; other grades steady. Sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $4.50@6.25.

A Twentieth Century Train.

Electric lighted throughout (including lights at the head of each berth), the Northwestern Limited, which leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m. and reaches St. Paul and Minneapolis early next morning, is regarded by the travelling public as the highest development in railway science. This train is equipped with buffet, smoking and library cars, regular and compartment sleeping cars and luxurious dining cars.

The principal summer resorts in Wisconsin are most easily reached via the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, "the pioneer line west and northwest of Chicago." All ticket agents sell tickets via this popular rou'e

Excess Fares Discontinued.

The Northwestern Line has discontinued excess fares on the "Colorado Special," which leaves Chicago daily 10:00 a. m., reaching Omaha at 11:55 p. m. and Denver 2:55 next afternoon. It has further improved its service by perfecting through sleeping car arrangements on the "Colorado Special" to Colorado Springs. Train leaving Chicago 10:30 p. m. daily also has through sleeping and chair cars. Tourists' tickets via the Chicago & Northwestern on sale at all important points in the United States and Canada.

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"While teaching school I became all run down in health, had no appetite and could not sleep. I thought I must resign my position but I invested in a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and I was not only able to finish that term but taught three more terms in the same school." W. F Eitzroth. Morrow, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, easy to operate 25c.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss

Jacob Tisch, vs. Patrick Burke, et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an vendi exponas issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 24, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-fourth part of lot number 482 in the city of Massillon, Stark county Ohio, located at number 25, Kossuth street in said city.

Appraised at Fifty Dollars ($50.)

Terms:—Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Netzly, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1898

GEORGE W. HALL, Executor.

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Remember the Date and Place--Massillon, O., Sept. 21, 22, 23.

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